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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and (going to the office or not.
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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Nature of this Session Determined.

Both Houses Agree to Begin all Business Anew.

A Little Fun in the Senate—Important Communication from Clearfield County.

APPOINTMENTS, CONFIRMATIONS, ETC.

The House Concludes to Look into the Sinking Fund.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 6, 1876.
SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock A. M., Lieutenant Governor Latta in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Paxton.

The following House resolution was read:

Resolved, if the Senate concur, That the business of the General Assembly remaining unfinished at its adjournment March 18, 1875, be taken up at the stage which it had reached, and disposed of in regular order.

Mr. Albright offered an amendment, which was adopted, that a joint committee of three from each House be appointed to report upon the question in dispute. Messrs. Strang, Lawrence and Albright were appointed such committee. The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. Wood offered the following resolution, which was ordered referred to a special committee of five, to be appointed by the Chair:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Senate, at the beginning of each session of the Senate, and immediately after its organization, shall place in a box the name of each Senator, written on a separate slip of paper; that he then proceed, in presence of the Senate, to draw from said box, at a time, said slips of paper, and as each is drawn he shall announce the name of the Senator upon it, who shall choose his seat for that session; *provided*, That said drawing shall commence, the President of the Senate shall cause every seat to be vacated and shall see that every seat continue vacated until it is selected under his order; and that every seat, after having been selected, shall be deemed vacant if left unoccupied before the calling of the roll is finished. The resolution does not apply to the present session.

Mr. Boyer offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to convene with all possible dispatch, for the purpose of fixing the quota of the several districts of the Commonwealth, and especially of the district of Troutville.

A communication was read, in connection with the foregoing resolution, from a patriotic resident of Clearfield county, as follows:

"I was surprised to hear of a rumor that our Government was to recruit 100,000 men for the Centennial at Philadelphia. Should there be any truth in the matter, I would like to organize a company. Please give me the facts in the matter, and, if correct, a few points how to proceed."

Mr. Wood, of Allegheny, said this was a very serious matter, and perhaps the peace of the State depends on how we act. He moved to substitute, in place of Mr. Boyer's resolution, the following:

That the quota of Troutville be 100,000, and that we send down the flag of the Union and tell them to stand by the flag and the appropriation. The resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Strang offered an amendment to a resolution providing for an adjournment until Tuesday morning at half-past eleven o'clock, so as to make it concurrent, which was adopted.

Ayres Duff, of New Brighton, appointed Notary Public by the Governor, was confirmed.

A. E. Shannon was confirmed commissioner of deeds, to reside at Austin, Nevada.

The Committee of Conference to consider the order in which legislation shall be taken up, submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That no bill, resolution or other business pending at the close of the session of 1875 shall be considered at this session, unless again introduced. The report of the Committee was agreed to by all the members.

A concurrent resolution from the House, instructing our Senators in Congress and requesting our Representatives to urge the immediate repeal of the law passed at the closing hour of the last Congress, increasing the rate of postage on third class matter, was adopted, when the Senate adjourned until Tuesday next.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 A. M. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Clarke, of the Presbyterian church.

The Senate amendments to the House resolution in relation to the unfinished business of last session, were read and concurred in, and, in pursuance of the resolution, Messrs. Parker, Faunce and Mitchell were appointed the committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Faunce offered a resolution, which was agreed to, providing for the printing of 8,000 copies of the Governor's message in English and 1,000 copies in German for the use of the House.

Mr. Richardson offered the following, which was disagreed to:

Resolved, That in the adoption of the concurrent resolution of January 4, offered by the gentleman from Butler (Mr. Lusk) this House was governed by no spirit of Petitionness, ill will or desire to dictate or control the action of the Senate, but for the purpose of obtaining at the earliest possible opportunity official information from the Senate as to the position it would occupy upon the question of commencing legislation, in order that a definite conclusion could be arrived at in regard to any differences existing between the two bodies, believing, as we do, that legislation should be proceeded with harmoniously and, for the sake of economy to the State, in the most expeditious manner possible.

The Senate concurrent resolution, providing for the adjournment of both Houses until Tuesday next at 11½ A. M., was read and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Parker was appointed teller on the part of the House to count the votes for Governor. On motion of Mr. Reighard, all resolutions relative to printing documents were referred to the Committee on Printing.

The resolution of Mr. Vogles, submitted yesterday, for an increase of the number of members of committees not exceeding twenty-five, was agreed to.

Mr. Ninley offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee on the part of the House to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to visit and inspect the fish ways built at Columbia and the hatching house at Donegal, providing the same is done without expense to the State. The resolution was postponed and subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Plummer, of Crawford county, offered the following, which was agreed to, the rules having been suspended for its consideration:

Resolved, That the Auditor General and State Treasurer be requested to furnish this House information as to what taxes, now going to the sinking fund, can be diverted to the general fund, at the same time leaving the resources of the sinking fund in such condition that the interest on the public debt and the principal can be promptly paid as they become due; and also information as to the resources of the revenue.

Mr. Foster, of Schuylkill, moved an amendment, which was adopted, asking what funds were specially devoted to the sinking fund.

Mr. Endick submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to urge the repeal of the law increasing the rates of postage on third class matter.

Mr. Jackson submitted a joint resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the passage of a law to repeal the act of January 4, 1875, which provides for the resumption of specie payments and redemption in coin on and after January 1, 1879. On motion to make the resolution the special order for Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock noon, was not agreed to—yeas 56, nays 120.

Mr. Morgan, of Lawrence, while not in any manner favoring the "Rag Baby," thought the manufacturing and industrial classes of Pennsylvania demanded immediate relief.

Mr. Leech moved to postpone the resolution for the present, which was agreed to.

Mr. Parker, from the joint committee to inquire with reference to the unfinished business of the last session, submitted a report recommending that no bills, resolutions or other business remaining unfinished at the adjournment of the session of 1875, be considered, unless again introduced. The report was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Huhn, of Philadelphia, whose amendment brought about the above result, receives great credit from the members for his pithy, concise argument and the tact he displayed in having the House commence *de novo*.

Mr. Wendt, of Beaver, offered a resolution that 20,000 copies of the election laws be printed. Referred to the Printing Committee.

Mr. Reighard offered a resolution, which was agreed to, for the appointment of a committee of seven to revise the rules of the House for the present session.

The House then adjourned until 11½ o'clock A. M., on Tuesday next.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 5, 1876.

The House, to-day, by a vote of 106 to 85, decided in favor of a joint rule to take up and proceed with the consideration of the unfinished business of last session; but as the rule proposed is a joint one, and must be submitted to the Senate for its concurrence, there is no probability of its becoming a legislative rule. The Senate will non-concur, after which a conference will be asked for, and the House will then have the opportunity of backing down. The responsibility will thus be thrown upon the Senate, and the business of both branches will then begin *de novo*.

The vote was not a party one, but it was very nearly so; and the speech of Mr. Wolfe, of Union, in favor of the Democratic view of the question, led many Democratic members to vote with the bulk of their party, notwithstanding their personal sentiments to the contrary. They argued that if a prominent Republican, like Mr. Wolfe, took the Democratic side of the question, there would be no excuse for their voting with the Republicans. Party terrorism scared them into voting against their own judgments.

There was not, however, any particular zeal shown in the matter, and the House is not committed unalterably to its action of to-day. The members generally are sufficiently cool to be able to back down without humiliation, and there is no, from present appearances, much reason to fear a dead-lock between the two Houses. There are some members who would prefer to force the Senate into yielding, if possible, for the purpose of securing the passage of some House bills in the Senate in which they are interested, and which were undisposed of at the time of final adjournment; but there are not enough of them to control the House, and the members are too anxious to get to work on what they think needed legislation to run the risk of blocking the way by their obstinacy.

The Boom bill is one of the measures which failed to pass last year. It passed the House, but had only reached first reading in the Senate when the day of adjournment arrived. The members from the lumber counties want to get it through, now; and they think that, by holding out against the Senate on the question involved in this proposed rule, they can force the body to take up and act upon that bill as well as other unfinished business.

But the Senate is too firmly grounded in its position to yield in that point; and as there are very few Senators who think that new legislation is specially wanted, there are but few likely to be influenced by the threats of blocking up the way. The State is not likely to suffer if legislation should be suspended entirely; and hence Senators can afford to sit still and wait until the House gets willing to go to work upon a rational basis.

The Democratic Senators who are lawyers are generally inclined to side with Buckalew, in holding that legislation should begin anew, the same as if this were an original session. The contrary opinion of Judge Black has not made much impression, the faith in that old legal bumiser being rather weak, just now; and Buckalew's views have been presented with so much force that the weight of opinion is strongly with him. Messrs. Dill, Yerkes and Allen, all prominent on the Democratic side as lawyers, are all of Buckalew's opinion, and they cannot fail to have weight with their party friends on the other side of the rotunda. I feel justified, therefore, in anticipating that a conference committee of the two Houses will, in the end, agree to recommend that the House of Representatives shall recede from its position.

My advice to all who have private bills undisposed of at last session is to re-advertise their thirty days' notices and make up their minds to reintroduce their bills at the expiration of their notices. This will defer action upon all such bills until February, but there will then still be plenty of time for action upon them. If, however, advertising is put off until next month, or until the two Houses come to an agreement, it may prove to be too late. The wisest plan is to take the surest way, trusting nothing to contingencies or chances. There is everything to lose and nothing to gain by further delay. SPECIAL.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Wheeling and Lake Erie.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HOPEDALE, O., January 6, 1876.

Work was resumed on the Eastern Division of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad last week, under charge of Gen. H. McKee, contractor, and assisted by Frank Chase, Esq, of North Adams, Mass. The engineering corps, under charge of A. K. Robinson, chief engineer, is busily at work cross sectioning for work at several points on the line, including the Maxwell and Copeland tunnels, and also one on Piney fork and some heavy cuts in the Carrollton Valley between Bowerston and Sherodsville, preparatory to pushing the work of grading energetically as spring opens.

War at Hopewell. N. J., Between the Pennsylvania and Boundbrook Companies.

TRENTON, N. J., January 6.—For some time past the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has kept an engine on the track at Hopewell, to prevent the Delaware and Boundbrook Railroad Company from laying a frog and securing a crossing. On the approach of trains the engine would run onto a siding, resuming its former place when the train had passed. Last evening, as soon as the engine had passed on to the siding, about two hundred laborers in the employ of the Delaware and Boundbrook road suddenly appeared and tore up the siding and built a temporary structure to enable them to go on with the work. The Pennsylvania road officials, being informed of the act, sent an engine and broke through this temporary structure, but in doing so it ran off the track and was knocked down the hill. Meantime the frog was put down and a Boundbrook engine placed on it and chained down to the ties with immense chains, and a barricade of rails and wood was built around. The excitement became intense, and five hundred people were on the ground this morning.

Reinforcements for both parties are arriving from all quarters. At one o'clock A. M., 1,500 people were on the ground and a collision was expected. The Governor has ordered Colonel Angell and four companies of the Seventh Regiment to the scene of war.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, January 5.—In the Senate, a bill was introduced to compel the immediate filing of mortgages with township clerks.

In the House, bills were introduced to prevent any employee, municipal officer, or any one connected with a municipal contract or any one connected with gas or water companies from being a member of City Council; to empower sheriffs and mayors to call for the assistance of the militia in case of riot directly to the militia officers, instead of first making requisition on the Governor; to require railroad companies to erect comfortable depots at all stations where there are at least 2,000 inhabitants; to provide for taxing street improvement bonds and to levy the cost of street improvements on the value of property, instead of the front foot, as at present; to appropriate about half a million dollars to pay the Morgan raid claims.

In the House, this afternoon, a resolution condemning a third term for President was adopted, with but twenty nays.

POLITICAL.

Mississippi.

LAMAR NOMINATED FOR SENATOR.

NEW YORK, January 6.—A special from Jackson, Miss., says Col. Lamar was unanimously nominated by the Democratic caucus for United States Senator, the other candidates withdrawing in his favor.

Union League of America.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The sub-committee of the National Council of the Union League of America met in secret session this afternoon, ex-Governor William A. Newell presiding. The report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution was read. It included among its provisions the agitation of the school question, the complete separation of Church and State organization, as essential to the success of the Union Republican party, and the removal of the obligation of secrecy hitherto binding on members of the organization. The future proceedings of the Council will be public.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Clear or fair weather, slowly rising temperature, easterly to southerly winds and high, but slowly falling barometer.

The Cologne *Gazette*, in an editorial on American affairs, says that Secretary Fish's Cuban circular was ill timed; that from its tone and character President Grant evidently fears the existence will be forgotten in Europe; and that the circular was a cheap bid for glory. It also expresses the opinion that the circular will be void of any effect so far as unsettling Alfonso is concerned.

THE third session of the Union Sunday School Normal Class was held last evening in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association, a full report of which was made for this issue, but was crowded out.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Registered Mail Pouches.

The Exchange System to Take Effect January 1st.

Crooked Whisky Found in Philadelphia.

But None in or About Pittsburgh.

Centennial Appropriation Safe in the House.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY INVESTIGATION

Nominations by the President.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1876.

Exchange of Mail Pouches.

The Postmaster General has directed that the through-registered-pouch system be carried into full operation on January 15th. Pittsburgh will exchange pouches with New York and Philadelphia. The entire service will embrace twenty-eight principal offices, and will greatly relieve the railway postal service. It is now proposed to introduce an exchange of pouches in railway postoffices. Experiments are now being made, and it is stated that at least three entries and twenty-four hours will be saved.

General Harry White

is in the city, on a brief visit.

Crooked Whisky in Philadelphia.

The Treasury Department has received, through its agents, satisfactory evidence that several of the most prominent liquor establishments of Philadelphia have been dealing in crooked whisky, with a knowledge of its real character. It is believed that the Chicago trials will lead to the prosecution of these parties.

None in Pittsburgh.

The Solicitor of the Treasury states that the status of the whisky manufacturers in Pittsburgh and vicinity is generally very satisfactory.

The Centennial Appropriation.

A careful canvass of the House of Representatives indicates a handsome majority in favor of the bill reported by the Select Committee on the Centennial to-day, appropriating one and a half millions in favor of that enterprise. The Chairman, Mr. Hopkins, will not immediately call the previous question, so as to allow more of the members who have hitherto been opposed to the measure an opportunity to speak.

Pacific Railways.

The resolution of Senator Sargent, instituting an investigation of the affair of the Pacific railways, it is understood, will be followed by a bill from the Judiciary Committee designed to give this question its proper status and to make the companies responsible for principal and interest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1876.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Cyrus C. Carpenter, of Iowa, Second Comptroller of the Treasury; Reuben Williams, of Indiana, Deputy Second Comptroller. Indian Agents—John Young, of New York, at Fort Peck, Montana; S. W. Marston, of Missouri, of Consolidated Indian Agencies, Indian Territory; Frank I. Betts, of Michigan, Agency in Michigan. Receivers of Public Money—D. L. Qaun, Wanson, Wisconsin; G. M. Ballard, Indianapolis. Registers of Land Offices—A. H. Allan, Wanson, Wisconsin; Edmund Brown, Indianapolis, Indiana.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Ireland.

STATUE OF GRATTAN UNVEILED.

DUBLIN, January 6.—A colossal bronze statue of Grattan, mounted on a limestone pedestal, was unveiled to-day, on College Green, in front of the old Parliament House, the scene of many of his greatest triumphs. Speeches were made by Mr. Sullivan, Hon. Isaac Butts and others. At eleven o'clock, a monster procession, participated in by trades unions, orders and citizens generally, proceeded to the Custom House, and assisted in the ceremonies of unveiling. The order of Foresters decimed to join, giving as a reason that they regarded the demonstration as of a national character and indorsing the idea of Irish independence. Arthur Guinness, member of Parliament, and Plunkett Gibson, University Representatives, also decline to participate.

England.

THE ERIE RAILROAD IMBROGLIO—WATKIN CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, January 6.—Mr. McHenry publishes a circular contradicting the statements made by Sir Edward Watkin at the meeting of the Erie bondholders on Tuesday last. He characterizes the statements as brilliant essays, and declares that he had nothing whatever to do with the management of the Erie second mortgages, and that a fair statement would show that the Erie was really in his debt, rather than otherwise. He says also that he will have much to say later about the Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad, which is the real bone of contention.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 6.—Steamship Elysia, from New York, arrived out.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, notices of the deaths of sixteen persons—three men and thirteen women, who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty, to wit: Mary Hodge, aged 89; Susan Johnston, 81; Mary Ridpath, 81; Mary Abbott, 82; Mary Hall, 82; Ann Peterson, 83; Sarah C. Dickson, 84; Catherine Bally, 85; Ann M. Carett, 85; Patrick O'Connor, 85; Louisa R. Burrows, 86; Pardon Davis, 86; Robert H. Barr, 88; Helen Dunlap, 89; Catherine Bowman, 92, and Mary E. Braden, 98.

THE CERAMIC ART.

Annual Meeting of the United States Potters' Association—Grand Banquet at the Monongahela House.

The United States Potters' Association closed their second annual convention with a grand banquet last evening at the Monongahela House. The convention met Wednesday at the rooms of the Western Glass Protection Association, in the Germania Bank Building, holding their sessions with closed doors. The only business of a public nature transacted at the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, John Moses; Secretary, H. Brewer. In the evening the members, about forty in number, representing nearly all the pottery firms in the country, visited the Pittsburgh Club in a body.

Yesterday morning the association held another meeting, at which nothing of public interest transpired.

Last evening the members of the Association, together with a number of invited guests, sat down to a grand banquet at the Monongahela House. After an unexceptionable bill of fare had been duly considered, the President, Mr. Moses, called the company to order and made a brief speech, in which he congratulated the convention on the important work accomplished at the sessions just closed, at which much had been done which will conduce to their mutual protection and prosperity. He concluded by proposing the health of the Association for the use of their rooms, and the press for its kind treatment.

The following toasts were then announced:

1 The Ceramic Art in the United States.

This was responded to by the Secretary, Mr. Brewer. The speaker gave a brief sketch of the ceramic art in this country, tracing it from its infancy, some thirty years ago, up to the present time, and gave statistics showing the marvelous growth of the business from one small establishment to its present great dimensions. The number of kilns controlled by the Association at the present time was 126; value of goods sold during the year 1875, $2,968,000; capital invested, $4,089,000; paid for labor last year, $1,110,000; coal used, 43,950 tons; white lead, 300 tons. The speaker next showed the remarkable decrease in the imports of manufactured goods, which in 1873 were 30,000 packages, in 1874, 66,000, and in 1875, 61,000. Mr. Brewer gave some other interesting statistics, but the crowded state of our columns to-day forbids their publication.

2 The Glass Manufacturers—a kindred interest.

Mr. John Adams, President of the Western Glass Association, responded in a very neat speech, saying, among other things, that the interests were identical—theirs were sisters—and the potters had the best wishes of the glass manufacturers.

3 The press. This elicited a happy response from Mr. Jacques, editor of the New York *Crockery and Glass Journal*.

4 Our Brethern in England and Elsewhere—As honorable competitors we respect them, but in their efforts to evade the payment of duties they forfeit our respect. This toast was appropriately responded to by Mr. Yates.

5 The Dinner Committee. Mr. Thomas C. Smith, chairman of the committee, in response to loud calls, arose and delivered one of the happiest of speeches, replete with sound sense and so liberally spiced with rich humor as to "set the table in a roar."

There were also remarks by Mr. Maddock, Mr. Isaac Davis and several others, after which the company dispersed in the best of spirits.

The proprietor of the Monongahela House was warmly thanked for the liberality and good taste displayed by him in the magnificent spread.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Final Decrees in Important Allegheny County Cases—The Thirty-seventh Ward Ousted—The Bond of Friendship Judgment Affirmed—Judgment in the Smoky Island Case also Affirmed—Other Cases.

The Supreme Court, sitting in Philadelphia, yesterday rendered decision in a number of Allegheny county cases, some of them of great importance. The following are the decisions:

Magaw vs. Hailman, Rahm & Co. Judgment affirmed. This was an action of ejectment to recover possession of a lot of ground in the old Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, having a front of about 186 feet on the Allegheny river, and extending back from low water mark about 262 feet.

Thorne vs. Travellers' Insurance Company Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

Burchfield vs. Frite. Reversed, and *procedendo* awarded.

Scully vs. Kirkpatrick. Reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

Berger vs. Clarke. Reversed.

Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company vs. the city of Pittsburgh. Affirmed.

Morgan vs. Quinlieven. Reversed.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. Clinton. Dismissed.

Kline vs. Moritz. Affirmed.

Union Refining and Storing Company vs. Pentecost. Reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

Malone vs. Clinton. Reversed.

Wilson vs. Allegheny City. Reversed.

Graver vs. Scott. Reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

Duff vs. Gilmore. Reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

Shenango and Allegheny Railroad vs. Brabam. Reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

Wray vs. Evans. Reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH WARD.

The City of Pittsburgh vs. James Kelly. This was the case involving the legality of the annexation of the Thirty-seventh ward to the city of Pittsburgh, being an appeal from the decree of the Common Pleas Court No. 2, in pursuance of an act of Assembly, 200 resident taxables of the district applied for annexation. An affidavit accompanied the petition, representing that the petitioners constituted two-thirds of the resident taxables of the district, the number necessary to give Councils power to pass an ordinance. The matter was referred to two or three committees, and finally went before Councils, who passed the ordinance. Mr. Kelly went into court and applied for an injunction to prevent an election in the district, and to restrain the city from exercising municipal authority over it. A preliminary injunction was granted, and, on reference to a master, who reported that the petitioners did not constitute two-thirds, that there was no fraud, however, in the action of the petitioners in coming to the committee, and recommending the court to declare the annexation null and void because of the absence of the required number of petitioners, the report was signed by both parties to the report, but the court overruled the exceptions, confirmed the report and declared the ward out of the city.

THE BOND OF FRIENDSHIP.

William Frew vs. R. D. Clark. Affirmed. This is the famous "Bond of Friendship" case, which has attracted so much attention. In this case the court held the document to be a valid will. The following is a copy of the bond:

"Know all men by these presents that I, James Buchanan Finlay, of Pittsburgh Pa., do order and direct my administrators, in control of my death, to pay Robert D. Clark the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars as a token of my regard for him, and to commemorate the long friendship existing between us.

[Signed] "JAMES McCULLY."

Justice Sharswood and Paxson dissented from the judgment.

THE EDGEWOOD RAILROAD.

Edgewood Railroad Company vs. Western Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf and Dumb. Judgment affirmed. In this case the Edgewood Railroad Company sought for Deaf and Dumb instituted proceedings in the court below to obtain an injunction restraining the railroad company from entering upon their grounds and laying their track so close to the Institution that, as was claimed, it ruined the premises for the purpose for which they were designed. An injunction was granted, whereupon the railroad company appealed. The land on which this institution is located was donated by Mr. James Kelly, and is in the Thirty-seventh ward.

SMOKY vs. ISLAND.

Allegheny City vs. Mackey *et al.* Affirmed. This is the case involving the title to Smoky or Killbuck Island. The case was tried before Judge White last June. The jury found for Messrs. Mackey, Moorhead *et al.*, for the whole of Killbuck Island down to the low water mark, as it existed in 1806, excepting that portion to the westward of the line of high water mark as fixed by a commission appointed for the purpose by virtue of an act passed in April, 1858. The verdict was subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved, upon which the Court subsequently decided in favor of the plaintiffs below. The city of Allegheny took out a writ of error. Allegheny claimed about eighty-four acres of ground, and the verdict gave her about eighteen.

THE OIL EXPLOSION CASE.

Elkins Bly & Co. vs. McKean. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded. This is a case which is especially interesting to oil refiners and manufacturers. The husband of the plaintiff below was killed by the use of explosive oil sold by defendants in error. Suit was brought, it being claimed that the firm knew that it was highly inflammable, explosive and dangerous when it sold the oil. A verdict was recovered, whereupon a writ of error was taken out.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Grant district, Third ward school Board, has organized for the year 1876, by the election of Dr. W. H. McKelvey, President, G. Blenzehausen, Secretary, and Peter Dressler, Treasurer.

THE annual meeting of the Humane Society will be held on Tuesday evening next in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street. All citizens are invited to be present.

AT the last regular meeting of the Independent Literary Society, held in the Hancock district school, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing six months: President, M. M. Bosworth; Vice President, W. D. Bennett; Secretary, Michael M. O'Connell; Treasurer, Miss Jennie Bamford. This society is composed of graduates and undergraduates of the Pittsburgh Central High School and meets every Tuesday evening in the Fifth ward public school, head of Seventh avenue, on Webster street.

Rising Sun Flour
1,500 barrels to arrive next week.

Dr. Hunter.
Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWF

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WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A Young Lady, who understands telegraph operating. Address K., this office.

WANTED—200 COAL MINERS—Steady work. Apply immediately at KEELING & SONS, 139 Second street, Southside.

WANTED—GUIDE ROLLER—A Roller for a ten-inch train; a good mill and steady work. Apply to LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS, Pittsburgh, Allegheny.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS TRAVELLING Salesman for some good, reliable house. Is conversant with all objects of management. Address, stating terms, employment, &c., P. O. Box 98. Elm, Fayette county, Pa.

WANTED—POWER SHOP ROOM—on ground floor, with power to drive four Blacksmith Fires, Drill, Lathe, Press and Trip Hammer. Also, a moulding sand Trip Hammer wanted. Address, stating terms, &c., Box A. A., this office.

WANTED — BUILDING — WANTED to rent a large Building, suitable for a Publishing House, in a central location. Address, stating terms, &c., for a five or ten years' lease, PUBLISHER P. O. Lock Box 285, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN A Wholesale Grocery, Produce, or Flour House, by a competent young man, as Salesman, Shipping Clerk, and good Collector. Can bring a good trade in city and country. Will make himself generally useful. Address for three days, Box 1, Commercial office. Reference first class.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY experienced in the construction of Coke Ovens and the manufacture of Coke, for a large Iron Works in Canada. Address, stating experience, references, and wages expected. B., care of WILLIAM KENNEDY, Coal and Iron Merchant, 111 Broadway, New York.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame Dwelling, with Bay Window, containing 8 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall. Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth and Ninth cars. Rent reasonable to the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ALDEN, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—TWO DWELLINGS—THE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 152 Center avenue, containing 9 large Rooms, with Gas and Water, and yard. House in best of order throughout. Apply at 154 Center avenue. Also, two Dwellings on Center avenue, each of 8 Rooms, finished attic and good cellar, both in first rate order. Rent, $30 00 per month. Apply as above.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street. Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 5 Bedrooms and finished Attic, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Coal special office

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER—IN THE Insurance business, already well established. To a strictly reliable and energetic man of large local acquaintance and influence, this presents a favorable opening. Address D. N. B., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL BOOT AND Shoe Store well located, and doing a good business. Reasons for selling, other business on hand and no time to attend to it. Stock on hand at a low figure—two thousand dollars. For particulars inquire 111 Wood street. T. F. SCOTT.

WANTED—A PARTNER—IN A well established Dry Good and Grocery Business. A live, active man that can take charge. Must be well recommended. Capital required from Four to Five Thousand Dollars. Address Box 165, Salineville, Columbiana county, Ohio.

BUSINESS CHANCE—AN EXCELlent Opportunity Offered to Enterprising Men: Private Sale of the Missouri Brass Foundry, Steam and Gas Pipe Works, of the late John Kupferle, situated at the corner of Second street and Washington avenue, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri. The above mentioned well known establishment, situated in the heart of the city, and in complete running order, and having a very extensive and valuable custom, is now, by leave of the Probate Court of St. Louis county, offered for sale upon reasonable terms. For particulars apply to JOSEPH DEGENHART and CHAS. SEITZ, Executors, No. 600 North Second street, St Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 NO. 3 "ARgand" Base Burner, for Anthracite Coal, as good as new. Apply at 116 Water street.

FOR SALE—LEATHER AND RUBber Belting, Hose and Oils of every description by THORP & CO., No. 124 Water street.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables, 6 Second Engine Lathes, 1 Planer, T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and good SECOND HAND BOILERS in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 14 Water street. S. MUNROE, Successor to WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND MAchinery.—One 8 by 20 in. Engine and Boiler, one 3 H. P. Portable Engine and Boiler, two Planers and Matchers; one 36-in. Hall Shingle Machine and Jointer; three Iron Lathe, 18 in. by 6 ft.; two Iron Lathes, 20 in. by 7 ft.; one 20 in. Drill Press. All in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NO. 243 ALLEGHENY avenue, Allegheny city. The House is nearly new, has 10 Rooms, is well planned and the neighborhood first-class. The Lot is 22 feet 9 inches by 100 feet deep to paved street or alley. Will be sold low and very accommodating terms. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—ONE of the finest business properties on Fifth avenue, between Smithfield and Market. Will sell at a low figure, and take in exchange a business property on Liberty street, Smithfield street or Wood street, north, say $20,000; about $25,000 cash and balance on mortgage on the property to suit buyer, with interest. Apply to THOMAS F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE—78 ACRES OF LAND IN Wayne township, Lawrence county, Pa., 3½ miles from Wampum Station and furnaces, 38 acres improved, 20 acres in timber. The land lays very nicely, good soil, all under fence, and watered by springs. A series of coal veins, from 6 to 36 feet, of easy access, and close to good market; good young orchard, house, stable, &c. Price, $3,500, $1,500 in cash payments. Send for a Descriptive List of Farms for sale in Beaver county. Address ED. WITTICH, every Tuesday morning, at No. 93 Grant street, Pittsburgh, or at office, Main street, Beaver Falls, Pa

DIVIDENDS.

BANKS.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable forthwith.
E. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.
January 6, 1876.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMpany, of Pittsburgh, No. 83 Fourth avenue.—The Directors of this institution have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the year on the capital stock, payable to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th inst.
HENRY KIDD, Secretary and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, January 6, 1876.

GERMANIA SAVINGS BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith.
C. M. SEIBERT, Treasurer.
January 6, 1876.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the earnings of the past six months, payable forthwith.
J. H. HILL, Cashier.
January 3, 1876.

WEST END SAVINGS BANK, Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the average capital for the last six months, payable on and after 10th inst.
WILSON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 4, 1876.

SOUTH SIDE SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th inst.
M. BIGGER, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1876.

ARTISAN'S DEPOSIT BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the amount of the Capital Stock paid in, payable on and after January 15, 1876.
J. F. STARK, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 31

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1875.

THE death of ALEXANDER H. STEVENS may occur at any moment. He consists of nothing but brains and bones.

WILL the Cincinnati *Enquirer* have the goodness to inform an ignorant world what office MOSBY, of Virginia, holds under the Federal Government?

THE number of new buildings erected in New York last year was 1,356, costing $18,655,770, against 1,364 structures, costing $16,786,077 for 1874. The mortgage record is not given.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE Democratic paper says "the people are tired of small men." This insures the triumphant success of the Republicans in that State at the approaching election.

THE famous WHITEHOUSE-CHENEY case, involving the ownership of Christ church, Chicago, is about to come before the Supreme Court of Illinois. The law is yet sometimes above the gospel.

THE wrath to come has practically arrived at Chicago, so far as the crooked distillers of that city are concerned; some of whom have begun to institute critical comparisons between the air of Canada and of Joliet, to the decided preference of the former.

THE Ohio Legislature is the first to wrestle with the tough problem of the legal suppression of tramps. But it has set about the business in a manner which bodes ominously for the freedom of locomotion of these omniverous gentlemen of ignoble leisure.

MASSACHUSETTS is attaining a very unenviable criminal notoriety. Crime has almost doubled in that State within the past ten years. In 1865 there were about 1,900 criminals confined in its penitentiaries, now there are nearly 5,000. The rate of crime is some 33 per cent. higher than it is in Ireland.

THE fact that forty-six of the bills introduced in the lower brach of Congress before the recess were for the "relief" of Southern people, and that most of them provide for the payment of claims growing out of the war, pretty fairly illustrates the sincerity of the Democratic talk in Congress about "retrenchment and reform."

The miserable incapacity of MORRISON, the Democratic leader of the House, was demonstrated the instant his caliber was put to the test. That fine stroke of satire in a noted French play, *Il fallait un calculateur, ce fut un danseur qui l'obtint*, has delicious application to the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means.

CHICAGO is paying mighty dearly for the defeat of the Republican party in that city last year. Such a nasty mess of a bed as she has made in municipal affairs was never witnessed anywhere in the world. The present "reform" government, so-called, is universally denounced as being the most corrupt, the most inefficient and the most villainous generally that ever got control of any municipality.

SENATOR BOUTWELL expresses very strong opposition to any conference with foreign Governments upon the subject of Cuba, and he also considers it an impertinence on the part of the United States to take any action in the matter. We are not sure but that he is more than half right. Disguise it as we may, intervention means war, and that is precisely what the people of this country do not want.

SEVERAL shipments of sugar have lately been made from New York to the British possessions in Australasia and Ceylon, and also to China and Japan—something never before known in the history of American commerce. Turkey in Asia also took a large quantity last year, and the shipments to the West Indies reached a very respectable aggregate. These experiments should constitute the germ of an important future trade.

SAYS the New York *Sun*: "We never knowingly utter a falsehood or an untruth for any purpose whatever," and the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, edited by Mr. BLAKELY, ex-pension agent at Chicago, says of the scandalous charge of that paper concerning the pension office in that city, that it "is wholly and infamously false, and without one scintilla of truth to rest its poisonous foot upon." Whence it is to be inferred that the *Sun* is by no means the revealing luminary it seeks to pass for.

THE "crookedest" liquor case on record is about to come before the Supreme Court of Iowa. Two kegs of wine, consigned to a certain purchaser, were seized on attachment proceedings instituted by plaintiff for debt to other parties. The question is whether the authority of the State can be invoked to levy upon that which the statute declares is not property, in order to pay a private debt; and whether the State may sell that to pay a private debt which it distinctly declares by statute cannot be sold to pay a debt against itself?

THAT the whites of Louisiana either cannot or will not accept the altered industrial situation consequent on the abolition of slavery, is proved by the fact that eighteen millions of tillable acres of *land in that* State are lying idle, while, out of a total population of one million, one-half of whom are to be classed as producers. Of this entire population fully one-third reside in New Orleans and other towns, and, with the exception of a few gardeners, are consumers only. And still the air is hoarse with their cowardly howling for help from JUPITER.

A STORY was recently started to the effect that General GEORGE H. THOMAS, a native of Virginia, was a Democrat of the States' rights order, and at the opening of the civil war was inclined to go with his State in the struggle, and even applied for a position in the rebel army, but was saved to the Union service through the influence of his Northern wife. The charge is now completely refuted by that lady in a published letter which leaves no doubt whatever concerning the matter. There is no spot on the disk of THOMAS, the sublimest hero of the war. He never faltered and he never failed.

THE iron trade of England, by which so many other industries are affected, is in even a more deplorable state than our own, and without as yet the faintest prospect of recovery. According to the London correspondent of the New York *Times*, the manufacture of rails has practically ceased in the North of England, none having been shipped from that district during November and December, while the competition of pig iron makers is of the most desperate kind. A curious attempt was lately made by the London and Northwestern Company to set up as a manufacturer of rolling stock for sale to other companies, but it has been stopped by the Government, which has decided that a railway corporation must stick to its own business, and must not make or repair rolling stock for other companies, though it may for itself.

ONE of the first things which Congress ought now to do, is to make the appropriation of a million and a half asked for by the managers of the Centennial. A great deal of economy and prudence have been practiced in the disposal of the funds at the command of the building committees and others, and everybody is more than satisfied with what has been done so far. It would be a national disgrace if the great project should now be crippled for want of funds. In this connection it is a notable fact that most of the sermons preached in the various churches of the country last Sunday made the Centennial year their pivotal points. The popular feeling all through is greatly strengthening public opinion in favor of pushing the Exposition buildings to completion with the least possible delay. If the sense of the country were taken now to consider a Congressional appropriation, there is but little doubt that the proposition would be carried by a unanimous vote.

THE Democratic National House of Representatives omits no opportunity of exhibiting its immortal hatred of Union soldiers. The Doorkeeper has just discharged five more employees of his department, all of whom had served honorably in the national army during the war, two of them being terribly crippled with wounds. The faithful employee who has hoisted and lowered the American flag on the top of the House of Representatives each day that Congress has been in session for the past fifteen years, has also been discharged. In this connection it may be cited as an interpretative fact that the newly appointed rebel clerk of the Ways and Means Committee was so greatly delighted at the assassination of President LINCOLN that, a month after the perpetration of that atrocious murder, he named his son "JOHN WILKES BOOTH." It also appears that Chairman MORRISON has stricken from his biography in the Congressional directory all mention of his services in the Union army, lest it should offend the chivalric sensibilities of his rebel friends. What the Democracy does not know about blundering is evidently not worth learning.

ONE TERM.

HON. JOHN A. DIX, of New York, in a lecture recently delivered by him, upon "some of the Political and Social Evils of our Times," took strong ground in favor of one Presidential term of six years, and his advocacy of it strengthens the friends of that measure, inasmuch as it shows that the thoughtful men of the nation are aware of the necessity which exists for an amendment of the Constitution to that effect.

It may take some time to familiarize the public mind with all the aspects of this question; but there is little room for doubt that when it is fully considered, the verdict of the people will be nearly unanimous. It would be a good thing if the amendment could be passed at once, and submitted by Congress to the several States for their approval; but whether it is or not, its ultimate adoption is certain. There is so much to be said in its favor, and so little that can be said against it, that its final success may be regarded as a matter of course.

The wise men who framed the Constitution were not far-sighted enough to foresee the immense patronage that would grow up under Presidential control, and the almost unlimited power given by its possession. If they could have foreseen it they would undoubtedly have limited the Presidency to one term; but as they did not, it behooves those who have followed them to supply the omission and so guard against the possibility of a perpetuation of power in the hands of one man, which is only one step removed from the establishment of a monarchy.

"WHEN Morton gets his Mississippi Election Investigating Committee under full sail he should offer in evidence the letter written to the President by ex-Senator Revels, of that State."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

He might also produce the following interesting preamble and resolutions, passed by the Democratic Conservative Club, of Cooksville, Noxubee county, Miss., December 11, 1875, illustrative of the chivalric friendliness with which the Democrats of that State regard voters who follow their personal convictions in the exercise of the ballot. The person anathematized is a native of Mississippi, and a large planter, who owns and cultivates an estate of some 20,000 acres of land:

WHEREAS, M. M. Horner, in the late election, acted in a manner totally offensive to the interests of the white men of our country, and the policy of our Democratic Conservative party, by violating his promise to act with said party; by starting an opposition ticket with his own name, connected with two scalawags (I. L. Wilkerson and Bill Parmyer), and a nigger (Robert Lacy), which was loathsome and despicable, and injurious to the white men's cause; by erasing the names of his friends and putting others in their places, equally despised, and by him and his scalawag associates distributed and placed in the hands of the negroes on his own plantation and on the neighborhood, and at a negro church on Sunday; resolved,

First—That we unanimously consider him a traitor to his country and an enemy to his neighbors.

Second—That henceforth we have no moral, social, or political association with such a beast in man's clothing; nor will we countenance any man who condescends to associate socially with him.

Third—That these resolutions be considered as applying as much to I. L. Wilkerson as to M. M. Horner.

Fourth—That the Macon *Beacon* be requested to publish these resolutions and send a copy to each of the two above mentioned traitors.

Fifth—That as Bill Parmenter has repudiated and seeks to be a white man, we extend to him our cordial sympathy.

By order of the club, at Cooksville, December 11, 1875.

J. L. HIBBLER, President.

J. R. D. KING, Secretary *pro tem*.

The action of these ruffians was not taken until a full month after the election had passed, showing that the resolutions were the result of calm reflection and settled determination. The Democratic press of Mississippi teems with instances of this kind. Does the *Enquirer* desire to be understood as sanctioning them?

AND now Herr STAMM declares that Austria must have protection to home manufactures against England, in order to give them more stamina. M. LAVELEYE, also, a distinguished Belgian political economist, has just astonished his free trade friends by a renunciation of the doctrines of their economic school. Italy, too, is following suit, the Manchester *Guardian* complaining that "the Italian Government is endeavoring to impose a tariff so highly protective in its terms that one is almost led to wonder whether the Italian people are not forgetting their own history;" while the London *Economist* describes the Italian prospect "as a complete return to the protectionist system." Germany is moving in the same course, is encouraging, in the direction of increased protection having now set more strongly than at any time in the past. Turkish statesmen even, according to the *Levant Herald*, are awakening to the fact that to the absence of protection has been due the present ruinous condition of the country, and that without a total change of policy no improvement can be looked for; while Russia, after having for a time modified her protective system, has since returned to it with renewed energy, and now stands among the foremost of protective nations. Australia, moreover, becomes from year to year more earnest in her adherence to a protective policy, and the day approaches when Canada must inevitably follow in the same road. Such is the universal conviction of the positive and absolute failure of free trade.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Mr. Ransom, whom the Tennessee Methodist Conference appointed a missionary to Brazil, has sailed for that country, where, according to the *Courier Journal*, his voice will soon be heard crying among the heathen:

Return, ye Ransomed sinners, home.

"Suppose," said an Iowa attorney to a witness whom he was cross-examining, the other day, "suppose, sir, that I should tell you that I could bring a dozen of your own neighbors who would swear they would not believe you under oath! What would you say to that?" And the witness replied, very pleasantly, "I should say you lied." He was not questioned further.

Timothy Dodd, who has just died at Boston, was not only the oldest merchant in the city but probably the oldest in active service in the United States, having spent eighty years at his desk, which he deserted but a few years before his death. He was apprenticed to John Hancock, nephew of the great John Hancock, and was the only surviving witness to the launching of the historic frigate Constitution in 1797, which he jumped aboard of just as she began to move, after having been refused permission by the officials.

Here is a new story of Daniel Webster: His father once called upon him to repay with his services in the hay-field some portion of what had been spent on his education. Webster cut into a swath, but found that the scythe did not "hang right." So the old gentleman readjusted the blade and snath at a different angle. Still the scythe "did not hang right." But after some ineffectual attempts to improve the implement the old man impatiently said: "Hang it to the limb yourself," whereupon the scythe was immediately hanged upon the limb of a handy apple tree.

Mutation. During the rebellion there went to Iowa an intelligent and industrious negro, who has since acquireda good home and is doing well. He escaped from a Mississippi slaveholder, who before the war was wealthy, but whom with the end of the rebellion came poverty, his wealth having been sacrificed to the ravages of war. This negro, learning the condition of his former master, frequently sends him presents of value, which are received and acknowledged with heartfelt thanks. A few days ago a large, well-filled box was sent to him, to make glad the holidays.

How to Work it Out.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your rule for finding the day of the week one hundred years ago will not work. The 4th of July, 1776, was Wednesday. The 17th of June, 1776, was Friday. It is intimated that all you have to do is to count forward two days and you have the day of the week of any date between 1752 and 1800. It is incorrect. The following is a rule that will work: To the number of common years add twice the number of leap years; divide by seven; take the remainder and count back from the day of the week on which the date falls this year, and you have it. Thus: July 8th, 1876, falls on Tuesday; on which day of the week was it one hundred years ago? To seventy-five common years add fifty, twice the number of leap years, and divide by seven; take the remainder (six) and count back, and you get Wednesday. M.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The dirtiest man in Montana has just fallen heir to a clean $50,000.

"The Sultan is a pigeon fancier." And we fancy he will soon be plucked.

They have a case of genuine Asiatic cholera in Columbus, Ohio. Senator Reese is the victim.

Lumbermen are working at eight dollars a month and board, in Maine, but they pine for a better deal.

Signor Taglispietra has been disappointing a Cincinnati audience, and the papers make mouths at his name.

New Hampshire was a hundred years old on Wednesday. The sturdy State has a plucky and interesting record.

A poor devil has been sent to jail for one year in Kentucky for stealing a cotton umbrella, and his board will cost the county $219.

Those two murderers hung in this city yesterday were once children, and crime will never be stopped till its recruits are cut off.

One way to prevent the growth of the power of the Catholic Church is for Protestants to outdo that church in works of faith and love.

Ohio is to be represented at the Centennial by a full collection of relics, models and plans relative to the prehistoric period. The State is rich in these things.

An expedition to the Behring sea is to be undertaken the ensuing summer, with a view of discovering a route to the seas which bound Russia on the north.

John Bull made his Christmas dinner on fresh beef from Indiana and Ohio, at only sixpence per pound. He expects to dine daily on American fresh meats beefore long.

It appears that the Choctaws and Chickasaws hold to this day six thousand negroes in a condition of absolute vassalage. The Government should take action to prevent this.

On the last Sunday in this month every clergyman in Indiana is to preach a sermon on the "Religious Features of the Centennial." Pennsylvania clergymen please copy.

Rapid transit. The spectacular play of Henry V., actors, scenery and wardrobe, is to be transported from New York to San Francisco on a special fast train in eighty hours.

William Ellovman is in prison in Indiana for poisoning between seven and eight thousand dollars' worth of hogs, horses and cattle. Evidently he doesn't belie his name.

A Wisconsin paper ambiguously tells of a cow whose calf was on a railroad track about to be run over by the train, catching "it" with her horns and pitching it out of the way.

The total cost of improvements in St. Louis last year was $5,622,930, against $9,915,505 in 1874. Of 1,973 improvements, 1,774 were new buildings, at a cost of $5,380,000.

The Peaks of Otter, Va., believed by many scientific men to be an extinct volcano, have recently given unmistakable signs of motion, shaking people out of their beds at dead of night.

Chess, which is likely to become more popular than ever after the great Centennial tournament, is the oldest of sedentary amusements, having originated in India 5,000 years ago.

A Liverpool company is about to re-establish an American steamship line from Cardiff, and the New *Commercial Advertiser* is inclined to think it will be a good Card-iff they do.

Secretary Bristow says you can't take whisky from a bonded warehouse, get it manufactured into an article for exportation, and be allowed drawback of the internal revenue tax.

Do you know what the *echinus granulatus, eurychinus granulatus, toxopneustus drobachensis, eurychinus drobachiensis, strongylocentrotus drobachiensis*, is? It is the common sea-urchin.

It is proposed that the Arkansas Hot Springs and the park in which they are situated shall be set apart for the benefit of the public, under the control of the Surgeon General of the Army.

That Diamondville Sensation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial

In a late issue of your paper, you notice that the skeleton of an infant had been found under the kitchen floor of a house in Diamondville, Indiana county, and suggest that Miss McClure may have an opportunity to explain.

I used to sit on the porch of our mountain home and look down into that village of Diamondville, after having an eve road out through the forest that I might see it. On the evening our home was burned I sat and watched the Diamondville lights until it was time to go to bed; and, after I had overturned the lamp which made our home a heap of ashes, the first person who came, attracted by the flames, ran from Diamondville. I have often seen and talked with the Miss McClure who is supposed to have murdered some or more children out even the finding of this skeleton does not convince me of her guilt.

Dr. McClure moved to Diamondville about twenty-five years ago. His wife was a New Englander, a woman of uncommon faculty and considerable education. They bought and occupied the hotel of the village, a large, miserably constructed, lighted, unventilated wooden building. They kept hotel, and he practiced medicine. They had four daughters, all remarkably handsome, especially Florence, who was fair, sprightly and much admired. The father deserted his family and went off with a young widow, with whom he lived in one of the eastern towns of the State. The mother was left with her daughters, two not yet grown up, to get a living as best she could. In a community where there was little intellectual digital, and where the accomplishments of reading, writin and cypherin were, by no means, unusual—a community in which her superior intelligence made her an object of wonder and suspicion. She took up the practice her husband had laid down, and kept her little hotel. As a midwife she was eminently successful, and her coolness and courage, in dangerous cases, when she, herself, was far gone in consumption, were the wonder of her less gifted neighbors, and, alas, made her more and more the object of their suspicion.

The simple-minded people among whom she lived and labored, regarded her somewhat as did those of New England, all superior women, in the days of Cotton Mather. If hanging witches had been in vogue, Mrs McClure would, probably, have been hanged.

Florence had a lover, a roving dentist, who spun out his wooing longer than seemed reasonable to her neighbors. They suspected her of having fallen, and when no baby came, they thought her clever mother had "made way with it." A complaint was lodged. Florence was arrested, tried in Indiana and acquitted, although every particle of evidence that could be mustered was brought. The theory was that Mrs. McClure had been watched and seen burying that baby in the garden. Officers were sent to search for it, but no baby could be found.

Mrs. McClure died while I was there, and, myself very ill, so I never saw her; but the accounts that reached me of her courage and presence of mind, through singularly protracted and very dreadful suffering, filled me with admiration, while my informants generally wound up their accounts by the assurance that she "never could die until she confessed the murder of those babies." But she did die with singular calmness and heroism, commending her soul to God and giving minute directions about preparing her body for the grave. Indeed, it was to spare Florence, to save her daughters from being shocked and wounded, by any exposure. All I heard of her seemed to impress me with an idea of her generous care for others, her delicacy and superiority to those around her.

After her death the dentist, the supposed father of the supposed children, married Florence, and his last I knew they were living in the neighborhood. After the mother's death the house fell to the heirs, and they lived in it more than a year, then rented it, and, last summer, it was vacant and for sale. I went all through it, thinking of buying it because it was "haunted." In one of the unlighted rooms, in the center, was a quantity of philosophic apparatus, which was pointed out to me as something especially wonderful and suspicious. It had evidently been used in some experiments to me unknown; but it spoke of that world-old struggle of superior intelligence with its surrounding mental darkness.

Now, that skeleton in the box is most probably the record of some anatomical investigation made either by Dr. McClure or his wife. It is beyond the pale of intelligent human belief that a woman like Mrs. McClure would use "a case knife, a pair of scissors and an awl" to murder a new born infant. It is equally incredible that she would, if she could, have kept such evidence to convict her daughters after her death.

Her mind was of that class which leaves no probable contingency unprovided for, and in directing the sale of her estate, with the house in the condition it was, when she must have known that that floor must be taken up, she would not have left that skeleton there if she had known it was there, and that it was the evidence of murder. If Florence had known it was there she had abundant opportunity to remove it, as probably would have done so. To my mind the only reasonable solution of that mystery is, that Dr. McClure used an infant's body for dissection in that dark room, where it saw the operations and put the bones where they were found. Had they been put there with the flesh on, at a time when the whole neighborhood were watching for a dead baby, when the house was open to all, as a village tavern, the odor must have attracted attention, I hold that Mrs. McClure dead, and her daughter living, are, neither of them, guilty, as suspected by their neighbors.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF JONATHAN SWIFT. By John Forster. With portrait. Crown, 8vo., cloth. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Lovers of English literature will enjoy the luxury of reading the life of the celebrated satirist, Swift, by one so competent to give an unbiassed history like Mr. Forster. The thorough painstaking care, patient research and reproduction of original matter from letters and other documents, present an array of considerations that will command respect over any previous publication in literary circles. The work will comprise three volumes, in which every phase of Swift's eventful career will be portrayed. The defects of Johnson's life of Swift, and the incompleteness of Scott's biography, make this work the only reliable and complete life of the witty clergyman. This volume covers five distinct periods (1667 to 1711) of its subject's career, including "Life in Laracor and Dublin." The arrangement of the volume with brief side notes and full foot notes, and the chaste style used by the author in molding the rich materials in his hands, render the biography one of rare interest. No public or private library will be complete without this work.

THE READING CLUB AND HANDY SPEAKER. Edited by George M. Baker. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This small, linen covered volume contains choice selections in prose and poetry, serious, humorous, pathetic and dramatic, for readings and recitations. It seems to be all that is claimed, and like the previous volume of the series, it is a most excellent publication.

LIFE OF LORD BYRON AND OTHER SKETCHES. By Emilio Castelar. Translated by Mrs. Arthur Arnold. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Almost any work from the gifted Castelar will be well received, but his sketches of Lord Byron, Hugo, Dumas, Thiers and others will be read with special interest. The glowing style, finished and chaste periods, give these life sketches the flavor of a highly colored romance. The chief portion of the volume is devoted to Byron, in which he gives prominence to the virtues of the poet, which some will be slow to believe, as Castelar's estimate of Byron is very high. In any event, a life of Byron is opportune, and this one will do much toward throwing more light upon the gifted poet. Much of that which refers to the lesser sketches is fraught with interest to the general reader. As a piece of literary excellence, aside from the subjects, the work is meritorious and must command respect.

GETTING TO PARIS. A Book of Practice in French Conversation. By Francis S. Williams, A. M., author of "English and French." Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a unique book, consisting of conversations in English, connected with a supposed journey from Boston to France. It is a lively story and full of important instruction and information, as to getting aboard the steamer and its incidents, the able comforts, &c. The other portion is a translation of these conversations into French. It is not only an amusing book, but it contains much that will instruct, especially those who know little about the French language.

REMINISCENCES OF FORTS SUMTER AND MOULTRIE, S. C., IN 1860–'61. By Robert Doubleday, Brevet Major General United States Army, 12 mo., cloth, $1. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

A history of such momentous events by one so competent to write as Gen. Doubleday, invests it with unusual interest. He is one of five survivors and second in command of eleven officers. The lapse of time invests the history with more interest, and especially that portion relating to the conduct of prominent persons in military and civil life. The author aims to give a faithful portraiture of an event, which will long be a subject of absorbing interest.

NOTES, EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL, UPON THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS for the year 1876. By Rufus W. Clark, D. D. Published by Gould & Medd, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The text and comments of each quarter are presented accurately and clear as well as condensed. Dr. Clark has sought light from the best and most available helps and evidently understands the wants of young people. The book is particularly designed to afford suitable knowledge for teachers and pupils. It is a work of importance to our Sunday school friends and ought to have a wide circulation.

THE RELATIONS OF CIVIL LAW TO CHURCH POLITY, DISCIPLINE AND PROSPERITY. By Hon. Wm. Strong, LL. D., Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., city.

The two lectures comprising this volume were designed to give the general principles of municipal or civil law, bearing upon the polity of churches in this country and upon their discipline and authority. It is an excellent work and gives an opportunity for every pastor and member to acquire a knowledge of the subject. The book is clear, concise and without the technicalities of empty words.

A NEW WAY TO WIN A FORTUNE. By Eliza A. Dupuy. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brother, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin Co., Pittsburgh.

This story is one of domestic treachery and the plot laid against an innocent and unsuspecting girl, is well developed. The characters are highly colored, presenting three originals in one house—father, son and daughter. It is thought by some this story is the author's best creation.

GHER-WALLY. By Wilhelmine Von Hillern. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper cover.

This story of the Tyrol has many elements of success, which give relish to the reader of fiction. It is of the mountain top—breezy type, and the plot is of an exciting character. It is one of the high toned volumes of "Appleton's Library of Novels."

THE FOOTPRINTS OF THE CREATOR; or, The Asteroidepis of Strouneess. By Hugh Miller. Published by R. Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

This belongs to the new edition of the "Hugh Miller Works," and is of that high character so prominent in all his scientific works. They are the product of a stone mason, who was extraordinarily dowered in mind, and there is running through all his researches a sincere and deep recognition of the Christian religion. Scientists, like Agassiz, who wrote an interesting memoir of Hugh Miller for this work, present their researches of God and his Providence, from a scriptural stand point, and also clearly demonstrate that science and truth are in harmony. His style is peculiarly rich and flowing and carries conviction to the reader.

THE DESERTED WIFE. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is the tenth volume of the new edition of the works of this lady, and is regarded by many of her admirers as one of her best novels. The scenes are located in Maryland and Virginia, and the story gives a good picture of the manners and customs of the times, while the characters are cleverly drawn. It is said to be a work that should be read by all young ladies and all young men; and if its teachings should be followed, we would have in society and in our courts fewer divorce cases, and in married life less unhappiness. Hagar, the heroine of the "Deserted Wife," is well described; while Raymond, Gusty and Mr. Withers, are not merely nanies, but existences; they seem to actually live and move before us, each acting in accordance with peculiar nature,

ON THE ROLL. By Katharine King. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE. By Miss M. E. Braddon.

"On the Roll" gives a striking story of Canadian life. The characters are admirable drawn, and the interest is sustained throughout.

"Hostages to Fortune" is a tale of thrilling interest, in which we have pictured some sad phases of domestic life, brought about by the conduct of a husband, who prefered the society of another woman to that of his wife. The novel reveals the peculiar talents of the gifted writer and will hardly diminish her fame.

It was perfectly natural that a young lady should bear off the Greek prize at the recent intercollegiate contest. Language is the especial province of women, who can generally manage other tongues better than their own.

Four steerage passengers arrived at Boston by the last Cunard steamer. This is something of a change from the time when Liverpool was thronged with people waiting for opportunities to come to this country.

The Now Volume of the Living Age.

The number of *Littell's Living Age*, for the week ending January 1, which begins its *one hundred and twenty-eighth volume*, contains, among other good things, a story translated for its pages from the *Platt-Deutsch* of Fritz Reuter; and in succeeding numbers a new story by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," and other choice fiction, by Wm. Black, author of the "Princess of Thule," Miss Thackeray, etc., are to appear. In science, politics theology and general literature, important articles are already announced for speedy publication, by Prof. Max Muller (on National Education); Cardinal Manning (on the Pope and Magna Charta); Francis Galton, F. R. S. (on the Theory of Heredity); Peter Bayne (on Walt Whitman's Poems); Edward A. Freeman (on the True Turkish Question); Dr. W. B. Carpenter, the eminent scientist; Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, W. Gifford Palgrave, and others; and it is safe to say that the important contributions to current literature of the ablest writers of Europe, and especially of Great Britain, will continue to be presented in the *Living Age* with a completeness and cheapness—considering its amount of reading—elsewhere unattempted. In fact, they are otherwise hardly accessible, in their entirety, to the great number of American readers.

The present number—being the first of the new year—is a good one with which to begin a subscription; and to every one who would keep abreast of the best thought of the time the periodical is an almost indispensable one. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,000 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low, while for $10 50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with the *Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Gay, Boston, are the publishers.

Colonel George A. McClosky, of Savannah, Georgia, closely resembles Tweed, and had difficulty recently in avoiding arrest at Mexico and Jefferson City, Missouri.

Elements of Bone. Brain and Muscle.

The food contains the elements of bone, brain and muscle, and in a healthy system, properly nourished, the manufacture of these bodily constituents is uninterrupted, night or day. On the other hand when digestion or assimilation are imperfect, the manufacture is hindered, and destructive not being counteracted by the reparative processes of Nature, the system is threatened with decay. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are peculiarly fitted to overcome the causes which lead to an untimely decadence of the vital energies, removing as they do all obstacles to complete digestion and assimilation of the food, and restraining an undue waste of physical substance. For the loss of strength consequent upon depleting diseases, they are the best possible remedy, and their bracing effects upon the system enable it to withstand hurtful atmospheric influences indusive of malaria.

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PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LIGHTMAN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, o Room 8, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh.

Send for circular.

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1876. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1876.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 6, 1875.

Another quiet and eventless day has to be recorded with reference to business in local financial circles. The new year opens quietly with little demand for loans except for use in the work of settlements now going on. This operation seems to be progressing favorably, and there are no signs of any financial embarrassment attendant upon passing from the old year to the new. This is justly regarded by many as an earnest of an improved and improving condition of business affairs. It is not doubted that there is considerable more dead wood to be got rid of before the commercial structure can be regarded as in a condition to successfully resist the financial storms and tempests which it is liable to encounter; but the worst is nevertheless deemed to be over, and the year is expected to be a much more prosperous one than its immediate predecessors. Already confidence seems to be gaining strength, while the spirit of enterprise shows signs of a revival. The banks still show a strong preference for first class paper the rates for which rule at 7@9 per cent. The volume of such offerings as the banks are willing to take is sufficient to keep the loanable funds in moderate employment, though general the condition of financial institutions is rather easy. In local stocks and securities there is no new of particular importance to report. We learn of sales in Philadelphia of Pittsburgh city sevens at 107; Pennsylvania Railroad general mortgage sixes at 108; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis sevens at 90½, and Cambria Iron Company's stock at 16. These are sales in addition to those published by us in our regular Philadelphia telegraphic report. We also learn of sales by auction here of Fourth National Bank stock at $102 50 per share; City Deposit Bank and Trust Company at $25 00 per share, and Cash Insurance Company at $32 00 per share.

—The dividends of the banks and local financial institutions, as far as announced, come fully up to expectations. There is, it will be noticed, a reduction in the percentage of dividend declared by some of the leading banks, but the dividends declared still show a moderate degree of prosperity. The reductions above alluded to are compensated for by the fact that a number of banks which have passed dividends during the year, declare a moderate percentage at this time. The dividend list confirms the impression heretofore existing that bank earnings are and will continue to be somewhat smaller than heretofore; but at the same time it is shown that careful and judicious management will secure a moderate amount of profit. The insurance dividends make a good showing; as our local companies have met with light losses of late, the decrease in business does not reduce the net earnings. The following is a recapitulation of the dividends as declared:

Banks—	Per cent. Div'd.	When payable.
First National	2½ qr	Forthwith.
Fifth National	4, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Allegheny National	4, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Duquesne National	4, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Farmers' Deposit	4 qr.	Forthwith.
M. & M. National	4, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Mechanics' National	6, 6 mos.	January 11.
People's National	4, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Tradesmen's Nat'l	4, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Union National	5, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Nat'l Birmingham	4, 6 mos.	January 11.
Third Nat'l, Alle'y	4 qr.	January 12.
German do. Alleg'y	4, 6 mos.	January 11.
American	4, 6 mos.	January 15.
Arsenal	4, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Artisans' Deposit	4, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Bank of Industry	4, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Freehold	5, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Germania Savings	4, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Girard Savings, Alle'y	4, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Iron and Glass' Dollar Savings	5, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Masonic Deposit	4, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Monongahela S. & T.	3, 6 mos.	January 10.
Ohio	4, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Nations, Allegheny	5, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Penn	4, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Real Estate L. & T. Co.	2 per sh. 6 mos.	Forthwith.
West Penn	4, 6 mos.	January 10.
Workingmen's Savings	4, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Insurance Companies.		
City	2 per share.	January 13.
Pittsburgh	10, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Cash	8, 6 mos.	January 10.
Tuscarora	5, 6 mos.	January 10.
Union	5, 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Allegheny	5 per share.	Forthwith.
Mut. and M.	3 per share.	Forthwith.
Birmingham	2 per share.	January 15.
German-American	3 per share.	January 10.
Humboldt	6, 6 mos.	January 17.
Peoples	3, 6 mos.	January 10.
German	3 per share.	January 10.
Artisans	3 per share.	January 15.
Bridge Companies.		
Pitts and Allegheny	5 per share.	Forthwith.
Allegheny	2 per share.	Forthwith.
Birmingham and Pgh	4 mos. 2 per share. 6 mos.	Forthwith.
Miscellaneous.		
Safe Deposit Co.		January 11.

—The following circular recently issued by the Treasury Department is of interest to many of our readers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1875.

The following extracts from the Revised statutes of the United States are published for the information and guidance of all parties concerned.

"Section 3620. It shall be the duty of every disbursing officer intrusted with public money intrusted to him for disbursement, to deposit the same with the Treasurer or some one of the Assistant Treasurers of the United States, and to draw for the same only as it may be required for payments to be made upon him in pursuance of law; and all transfers from the Treasurer of the United States to a disbursing officer shall be by draft drawn by the Treasury or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States. In places however, where there is no Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, the Secretary of the Treasury may, when he deems it essential to the convenient transaction of the business in writing the deposit of such public money in any other public depository, or, in writing, authorize the same to be kept in any other manner, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, as will best insure safety and facilitate the payments to public creditors.

"Section 5488. Every disbursing officer of the United States who deposits any public money intrusted to him in any place or in any manner, except as authorized by law, or converts to his own use in any way whatever, or loans with or without interest, or for any purpose not prescribed by law, any portion thereof, to the Treasury or any Assistant Treasurer, or any authorized depository, or transfers any portion not prescribed by law to disbursers or applys any portion of the public money intrusted to him, is, in every such case, guilty of an embezzlement of the money so deposited, converted, loaned, withdrawn, transferred, or applied, and shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, or by a fine not more than the amount embezzled or less than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"Section 5497. Every banker, broker or other person not an authorized depositary of public moneys who receives from any national bank, disbursing officer, or collector of internal revenue, or other agent of the United States, any public money on deposit, or by way of loan or accommodation, with or without interest or otherwise than in payment of a debt against the United States, or who uses, transfers, converts, appropriates or applies any portion of the public money for any purpose not prescribed by law, and every president, cashier, teller, director or other officer of any bank or banking association, who violates any of the provisions of this section, is guilty of an act of embezzlement of the public money so deposited, loaned, transferred, used, converted, appropriated or applied, and shall be punished as provided in section fifty-four hundred and eighty-eight."

By order of the Secretary.

CHAS. F. CONANT,
Assistant Secretary.

—The money column of the New York *Times* contains the following well-considered and hopeful review of the situation at the opening of the year:

The large January disbursements now in progress at this point are beginning to have a favorable effect on the money market, and will in a short time restore it to complete ease once more. Outside of Wall street, especially among our leading merchants, a hopeful view is taken of the future of business and there are certainly good grounds for this feeling. The crops, nearly all in from the main basis of the nation's wealth, are large, and the marketing of them must bring about a revival of the industries of the country. Regarding these facts, it seems not a little strange that some journals, while professing to be anxious for the public welfare, and desirous of promoting business, are constantly decrying values and embarking to organize miscalculations and distrust. Day by day the oft exploded prophesies of impending danger are repeated, and the black flag of liquidation is hung out. The journalistic prophets of evil never seem to be in the least abashed by the failure of events to sustain their gloomy vaticinations, but, on the contrary, continue on their course as if their sole ambition was to tankrupt things generally. That merchants and financiers, who appreciate that without confidence there can be no revival of trade and return to prosperity, should deprecate the action of these journals in this respect, and ascribe it to motives selfish and personal, is very natural. The latest achievement in this peculiar line of business was an effort on the part of a morning journal yesterday to discount the effect on the stock market of the death of a fellow creature, a proceeding as heartless as it was indecent. Toward the close of 1873 there was a marked improvement at most of the leading trade centers of the United States, especially at the West. New York, although somewhat behind in the revival, showed signs of returning confidence and increasing business. This improving tendency must not be checked sensationally in the past by wreckers and croakers, journalistic and otherwise, but indications are not wanting that the public begun to understand the tactics of these gentry, and are indisposed to be further deceived by them.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 6, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	112	112	112	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6's, old, coup.	120½				120⅝
5-20's, 1865	117				117
5-20's, 1865, new	117				117
5-20's, 1867, reg'd.	118⅝				119⅛
5-20's, 1867, coup.	119⅝				119⅝
10-40's, coupons	117				117⅛
6's, currency	122				122
Currency 6's					119½
New 5's, reg.					113⅝
Western Union Tel.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74⅝
Erie	17	17	17	17	16⅞
Pacific Mail	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
Reading	124		124		124
Atlantic & Pacific	27				27
Wells-Fargo Ex.	90		90		90
American Express	49½		49½		49½
United States Express	77				77
New York Central	106				106
Erie	16	16	16	16	16
Michigan Central	89				89
Michigan Southern	91	91	91	91	91
Illinois Central	98				98
Cleve. & Pittsburg	96				96
Chicago & North'w'n	38				38
Bid.					Asked.
New York Central	106				106½
St. Paul, common	39⅛				39⅜
Do preferred	67				67½
Wabash, common					
Fort Wayne	97				97½
Ohio & Mississippi	17				17½
Union Pacific	94				94½
Harlem	131				
Central & N. Jer.	95				95½
Del. & L.	94				94½
Hannibal & St. Jo.	21				21½

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	.....	.....	54
Reading	.....	.....	54
Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	134½	135	....
Oil Creek	11¾	11¾	....
Lehigh Valley	62½	62¾	....
Allegheny Valley	62¼	.....	....
Central Transp'n Co.	.....	.....	44½
Empire Transp'n Co.	.....	.....	50¼
P. C. & St. L., m. b.	.....	.....	81

[By Associated Press.]

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Money 4@7 per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent. Customs receipts $488,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $567,000. Clearings $32,000,000. Sterling steady at 484¼@484¾.

GOLD.

Gold fell off from 112⅜ to 112⅛, advanced to 112¾ and closed at 112⅝. Rates paid for carrying were 4, 5, 4½ and 6 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds strong and higher. State securities quiet, except Tennessees, which were better. The stock list was a fair warm and higher in early dealings, but afterward prices declined from ¼ to 1¼ per cent. The widest changes were in Michigan Central, which advanced from 88¾ to 89 and fell to 87¾. Pacific Mail advanced to 39 and afterward declined to 38¾. Lake Shore rose from 66¾ to 67¾ and Western Union advanced from 74¾ to 74⅞ and receded to 74¾. In the last hour the market was heavy for the general list and strong for Western Union Telegraph. New York Central and Rock Island. The net earnings of the Pacific Mail Company for November last were $151,000. Transactions 111,000 shares, of which 27,000 were Pacific Mail, 16,000 Western Union, 51,000 New York Central, 9,000 Michigan Central, The Lake Shore sold 3,000. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	74¾	Rock Island	105
Quicksilver	32½	St. Paul, com.	39¼
Mariposa	9¾	Do preferred	67¼
Do preferred	19¾	Toledo & Wabash	8¾
Adams Express	101¾	Do preferred	19
Wells Fargo Ex.	90	Fort Wayne	97¼
American Ex.	50½	Terre Haute	5
United States Ex.	61¾	Do preferred	19
New York Central	106	Chicago & Alton	98
Erie	15¾	Do preferred	106
Do preferred	31	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Hudson	131	Delaware & Lack.	118¾
Do preferred	131	Atlantic & Pac Tel	36
Mich. Central	87¾	Indiana Central	30
Panama	273	Burling'n & Quincy	115
Lake Shore	67	Hannibal & St. Jos.	21
Illinois Central	98	Union Pac. stock	72¾
Cleve. & Pitts	96	Cent. Pac. bonds	103½
Northwestern	38¼	Union Pac. bonds	108¾
Do preferred	59½	Do land grants	101¾
C. C. C. & I.	59¾	Do sink. fund bds	90¼
N. J. Central	103		

*Ex-div.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120⅞	New 5's	113½
5-20's, 1865	116⅞	10-40's registered	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	117⅛	10-40's coupons	118
5-20's, 1867	119⅝	Currency 6's	122½
5-20's, 1868	120		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44	Virginia, old	37
Tennessee, new	42	Virginia, new	38
Missouri 6's	103		

LONDON, January 6, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills was 4⅝ per cent., or ⅛ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities was 4 per cent. Consols for money 93 11-16; for account 93 15-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 104¾; do 1867, 108; 10-40's 106; new 5's 105. Railroad securities—New York Central 97; Erie 16¾; preferred 30.

PARIS, January 6.—Rentes 66 francs 35 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 6.—United States bonds—New 5's, 90½.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—Gold 112⅝. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Bank 543@544.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, January 6, 1876. }

The forbidding weather, added to the natural quiet of this period, resulted in a very light amount or trade to-day. The amount of business was fully as good as was to be expected, however, as, under the circumstances, no trade of importance could be looked for. The principal alterations in values were the advance in petroleum, a reduction in mess pork and variations of minor importance in drugs and chemicals. The grain and produce markets being entirely unchanged, we omit extended quotations in that department.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,425	Apples, bbls	25
Corn, bus	1,700	Cheese, lbs	80
Barley, bus	85	Butter, pkgs	117
Oats, bus	2,245	Bacon, pcs	1,750
Potatoes, bus	1,929	Bacon, lbs	88
Hay, bales	195		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Provisions.

There is a rather slow trade at early values, the influence of the new crop being downward.

CURED ANDCURE MEATS—Hams, extra sugar-cured, 15c; shoulders, do, 8c; breakfast bacon, s. s., 13c; dried beef, new, 10c; beef tongues, sugar cured, $6 75 ₱ dozen; plain shoulders 10c; short rib sides 13½c; clear do 14c.

MESS PORK—The market is dull. We quote prime mess pork $21 50 ₱ bbl; family mess $21 00; short cut $21 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—Prime leaf, in kegs, 13¼c ₱ lb; do half bbls 14c; 3 ₱ caddies, 16¾c; 5 lb do 16¾c; 3 lb pails, 17¾c; do 5 lb, 17¾c; do, 6 lb, 16c. Ham sausage 9¼c.

LARD OIL—The market is easy. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, 61 per gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW—Country tallow at 10@10½c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do 8¾@8¾c.

DRIED HOGS—Are coming in rather sluggishly and selling steadily at $8 00@8 25.

Groceries.

There was a steady but rather limited trade to-day at unchanged values. Coffee and sugar both continue easy, but are quotably unchanged.

Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Do, extra C*	10¼c
Fancy Rio	25 c	Extra C—yel.	9¾@9¾c
Choice Rio	24 c	Crystallized	9¾c
Prime Rio	23 c	Franklin, B	9¾c
Good Rio	22 c	Cut Loaf	12¾c
Ordinary Rio	21 c	Crushed	12¾c
Java	33 c	Powdered	11¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Granulated	11¾c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Confectioners' A.	10¾c
Continental	25 c	Fully fair do	8¾c
Java, in bond	35@37 c	Choice fair do	9 c
Java, in papers	35 c	Choice fair do	9 c
Java, in bulk	33½c	White clarified do	10 c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Young Hyson	45@74 c	Strly ch. N. O.	60@75c
Gunpowder	40@70 c	Do common	50@60c
Imperial	80@90 c	Good	55c
Japan	40@80 c	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	35@80 c	Ex. white do	70c
Fancy	1.00	Sugar drips	60c
Souchong	35@60 c	Lower grades	35@50c
Spices.		*Rice.*	
Cloves	60 c	Pearl	6¾@8 c
Allspice	18@20 c	Carolina	8¾@9c
Cassia	32@35 c	Corn	10¼c
Pepper	25 c	*Rice.*	
Soda.		Choice Carlin	7¾@8 c
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Patna	7¾@8 c
Bi-carb, in ½ pkgs	6½c	Rangoon	7¼@7¾c
Bi-carb, in ¼ papers	7 c	*Soaps.*	
Starch.		Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Star, full weight	18 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Stearine	16 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Mould	16@17 c	St. Patrick do	6 75
Sugars.	₱ lb	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ lb	8½c
Standard A	10¾c	German mottled do	7½c
Standard B	10¾c		

TOBACCOS—A moderate movement continues in characteristic this line of trade, without quotable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured		Six Twist	43@55c
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Granulated	50@70c
Black Navy	55@63c	*Fine Cut Tobacco.*	
Black Twist	57@65c	Western leaf—wrappers	15@22c
Louisville Navy	63@66c	Wrapper leaf—fillers	9@12c
Louisville Cav	68@70c	Ohio seed wrap	18@22c
Virginia Navy	58@60c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Virginia Tens	58@64c	Havana wrapper	60@70c
Virginia Cav	59@63c	Havana filler	26@45c
Rough & Ready	65@85c	Havana fillers	26@45c
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut	55@65c	Penn'a seed	@15c
Cut and Dry	33@42c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Scotch Snuff	57@75c	Seed & Havana	30@ 35
Black Snuff	50@55c	Havana	60@150

FISH—A steady trade at firm prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following revised list of quotations:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$34 00	[Labrador herring, split	$ 8 50
No. 1 mess do	32 00	Round do	6 50
Ex. No. 1 shore do	28 00	Lake herring	4 50
No. 1 shore do	25 00	Smoked bloat'rs	2 00
Ex. No. 1 bay do	22 00	Smoked codfish, ₱ lb	6½c
No. 1 bay do	19 00	codfish, ₱ 2 lb	25c
Ex. No. 2 do	16 00	Medium do	6 c
No. 2 do	15 00	Boneless codfish	6½c
Large No. 3 do	11 00	Halibut do	14½c
Whitefish	5 00	No. 1 herring, ₱ kit	40 c
California salmon, ₱ lb	9 50	Scaled herring, do	50 c

CANNED GOODS—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Tomatoes, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $1 60; peaches, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2 lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2 lb cans $1 50; cherries, 2 lb cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2 lb cans $2 00; strawberries, 2 lb cans $2 00; raspberries, 2 lb cans $2 25; asparagus, 2½ lb cans $3 75; pineapples, 2 lb cans $2 00; pears, 2 lb cans $2 25; pine apples, $1 35; quart do $2 35; half gallon do $6 75; gallon pickles, ₱ doz, $5 50; bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a fairly active business at unchanged prices. We quote: Raisins —Layers, new ₱ box, $3 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11¼@12c ₱ lb; Sultanas 15c; Dates 5¾@6¾c ₱ lb. Currants—New 7c. Citrons 35c. Prunes 7¾@8¾c. Almonds—Langue doc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 27c; do Jordan 30c; do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 15c; French do 14c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 12@13c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

Petroleum.

January 7.—The upward movement in petroleum continued yesterday, making an advance on former prices of 5@7½c in crude. The causes of the advance are to be found in increase in production and stocks and the improved tone of the foreign markets. Refined was also strong and advancing in sympathy to crude to-day to discount the effect on the stock market of the death of a fellow creature, a proceeding as heartless as it was indecent. Toward the close of 1873 there was a marked improvement at most of the leading trade centers of the United States, especially at the West. New York, although somewhat behind in the revival, showed signs of returning confidence and increasing business. This improving tendency must not be checked sensationally in the past by wreckers and croakers, journalistic and otherwise, but indications are not wanting that the public begun to understand the tactics of these gentry, and are indisposed to be further deceived by them.

CRUDE—The advance in the crude petroleum circles of the oil regions continued to-day and an appreciation in values was reported reaching 5@7½c on the leading deliveries. Conduit and Union certificates were quoted at 61@61¼; United at 63¾@64, being firm toward the close at the highest figure: Grant, Relief and Pennsylvania ruled at $1 61¾@1 63¾; immediate shipment $1 00@1 02½. Sales and resales were reported to the aggregate of 235,000 barrels.

REFINED—The market continued firm with a strong upward tendency, though prices are hardly quotable at higher figures than those given yesterday. The Eastern markets are firm though somewhat restricted by the advance, and the upward movement of crude exercises a decided influence in favor of holders. We quote standard white on the cars in round lots at 10¼@10¾c for spot, closing strong; 10¾@10¾c for early shipment; car load lots delivered at 11@11¼c. New York delivery rules at 13¾@13¾c for spot. Philadelphia is quoted at 13¼@13¾c for prompt. Baltimore rules at 13¾@13¾c.

OIL BARRELS—Remain dull but a little steadier at $1 15@1 20 for cities; $1 05@1 10 for countries.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, January 6.—The *Derrick* says: Shipments hold up to $1 85@$1 87½, at which it closed. In United, toward the close, the feeling was decidedly strong. The latest bid being $1 60@—. Sales of 48,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, January 6.—The *Herald* says: The crude petroleum sales of the week ending were active and all of the deliveries underwent a positive advance. United opened at $1 58@1 59, closed at $1 61¾. Grant and Conduit were quoted at the close at $1 62½. The closing quotations were:

	Bid.	Asked.
United at wells	$1 61¾	1 62¼
Union at wells	1 62¼	1 63¼
Pennsylvania at wells	1 60	1 61¼
P. P. certificates	1 82¼	1 87½
Conduit at wells	1 82¼	1 87½
Oil City	1 83½	1 85
Lower creek	1 83¼	1 84
Upper creek	1 83¼	1 84

The total sales were 235,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 6, closing 5.—The market is a little irregular. Shippers in view of freer offerings of freights are less inclined to purchase and quite a number of bids were made, but the strong views entertained by sellers tend to few transactions. Sales are 10,000 bbls refined at 13¾@13¾c; closing at 13¾@13¾c, and 10,000 bbls in Philadelphia at 13¾@13¾c. Crude in bulk 7¾@7¾c for prompt; do in shipping order 10¾@10¾c; refined 13¾@13¾c; cases 17¼@17¾c; naptha 8¾@ 8¾c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 13¾@ 13¾c; at Philadelphia 13¾@13¾c.

MORRISVILLE, January 6.—Market quiet but held steady at $1 75@1 77½.

ERIE, PA., January 6.—Market quiet and firm at $1 80¼.

OIL CITY, January 6.—Market strong at $1 85¾.

TITUSVILLE, January 6.—Market very firm and advancing; quoted at $1 87½@1 90.

PARKERS, January 6.—Market quiet but very firm; United $1 63¾; Union $1 63; outside lines $1 60; shipment $1 90.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—Market quiet; standard white 13¾c; crude 7½c; cases 17½c.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, January 6.—Petroleum quiet but firm; crude 7¾c; refined 13¾c; cases 17¼@ 18¼c; naptha 8¾@8¾.

LONDON, January 6.—Refined petroleum 11¾@11¾d.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—Petroleum in fair demand and firm; crude in barrels 10¾@10½c; refined 13¾@13¾c.

BALTIMORE, January 6.—Petroleum strong; crude 7½c; refined 13¾c.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. J. Fisher	John F Bental	80

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.				*Magcal.*	₱	80	@	1 00
Acetic	₱ lb	12	@	18	*Manna*	₱ lb	90	@	1 00
Citric	₱ lb	1 05	@	1 12	Manna SF	₱ lb	95	@	97
Oxalic	₱ lb	17	@	20	Morph. sul	₱ oz	2 40	@	2 60
Sulphuric	₱ lb	2½	@	4½	Nut Vo.	₱ lb	1 35	@	1 44
Tartaric	₱ lb	54	@	60	*Oil.*				
Alcohol, gal		2 20	@	2 50	Anise	₱ lb	3 80	@	4 00
Alcohol.					Bergamot	₱ lb	5 50	@	6 00
Cajeput	₱ lb	16	@	20	Cadaba	₱ lb	30	@	35
Soocot	₱ lb	65	@	70	Cinnam	₱ lb	2 00	@	2 25
Aqua	₱ lb	8	@	12	Cloves	₱ lb	1 60	@	1 75
Ammonia	₱ lb	8	@	12	Cod liv. gal		2 00	@	2 75
Asafœtida	₱ lb	50	@	60	Lemon	₱ lb	2 25	@	2 50
Ashes.					Linseed, raw		60	@	65
Soda	₱ lb	4	@	5	Linseed, b'l'd		63	@	68
Bal Copa	₱ lb	95	@	1 00	Neats F. gal		90	@	1 35
Bay rum, gal		2 75	@	3 00	Olive, gal		1 75	@	2 00
Barks.					" qu'ts, doz		6 25	@	6 50
Cassia	₱ lb	35	@	38	" pints, doz		3 25	@	3 50
Elm, bxd'd	₱ lb	20	@	30	Origan	₱ lb	75	@	1 25
" pale,	₱ lb	20	@	30	Pepper'm	₱ lb	5 00	@	5 50
" com.	₱ lb	20	@	40	Rosemary	₱ lb	1 00	@	1 50
Black Lead,					Sassafras	₱ lb	35	@	90
American	₱ lb	4	@	6	Sperm	₱ lb	2 50	@	3 00
East Ind.	₱ lb	11	@	12	Tanners	₱ lb	58	@	64
German	₱ lb	8	@	10	Whale	₱ lb	55	@	60
Bloc mass	₱ lb	7	@	11	Wint'g'n	₱ lb	4 00	@	4 25
Bloc tin	₱ lb	11	@	12	Optium	₱ lb	7 00	@	7 25
Borax ref	₱ lb	15	@	18	P. Paris, bbl		3 75	@	4 00
Brim roll	₱ lb	4	@	5½	*Potass.*	₱ lb			
Flor sul	₱ lb	4	@	5	Bichro	₱ lb	24	@	26
Caomel	₱ lb	1 35	@	1 40	Chlorate	₱ lb	30	@	35
Camphor	₱ lb	1	@	1 05	Iodide	₱ lb	3 00	@	3 25
Camp ref	₱ lb	31	@	35	Nitre	₱ lb	13	@	15
Cantha's	₱ lb	1 75	@	2 00	Prus. yel	₱ lb	30	@	35
Chan Germ	₱ lb	60	@	65	Rosin	₱ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Chan Roman	₱ lb	1	@	1 05	*Rod.*				
Chlorof'm	₱ lb	1 05	@	1 20	Gentian	₱ lb	8	@	12
Chloro	₱ lb		@	35	Ginger, Jam	₱ lb	20	@	25
Cochineal	₱ lb	68	@	75	" Jamaica	₱ lb		@	30
Copperas	₱ 100	4 00	@	4 50	Ipec pow	₱ lb	2 75	@	3 00
Copperas	₱ lb	2	@	3	Jalap pow	₱ lb	80	@	85
Cream Tar	₱ lb	46	@	48	Liquorice	₱ lb	24	@	30
Cubebs	₱ lb	75	@	80	Rhub Ch	₱ lb	1 25	@	1 50
Cudbear	₱ lb	25	@	30	Sars Hon	₱ lb	60	@	68
Emery Flr	₱ lb	6	@	8	Sarsaparilla	₱ lb	30	@	35
Ether Sul	₱ lb	47	@	50	Valer'i Eng	₱ lb	80	@	90
Epsom	₱ lb	3	@	4	" Germ	₱ lb	55	@	60
Ext Logw	₱ lb	13½	@	14	Sal Ammon	₱ lb	14	@	16
Ext Fustic	₱ lb	12	@	14	Seidlitz	₱ lb	9	@	10
" Italian	₱ lb	25	@	30	" Soda	₱ lb	2½	@	3
" Swiss	₱ lb	3	@	4	*Seed.*				
Fustic	₱ lb	3	@	4	Canary	₱ lb	13	@	19
Gallic Alep	₱ lb	22	@	25	Hemp	₱ lb	7½	@	8
Glycer	₱ lb	30	@	35	Mustard	₱ lb	8	@	10
Indigo	₱ lb	80	@	90	Mustard	₱ lb	8	@	10
Iodine	₱ lb	4 00	@	4 25	Senna Alex	₱ lb	25	@	30
Iodine Res	₱ oz	2 00	@	2 25	Senna Tin	₱ lb	12	@	15
Jalap pow	₱ lb	75	@	80	*Soda.*				
Lycopodium	₱ lb	2	@	3	Bi-carb	₱ lb	5	@	6
Laudanum	₱ lb	2	@	2 50	Soap Cast	₱ lb	10	@	11
Lobelia	₱ lb	50	@	55	Cast wh	₱ lb	11	@	12
Madder	₱ lb	17	@	20	Sugar L'afs	₱ lb	24	@	28
Magnesia, cal	₱ lb	55	@	60	Tyro spgl	₱ lb	25	@	30
Magnesia, sul	₱ lb	3	@	4	*Varnish.*				
Magcal	₱	80	@	1 00	Japan	gal	80	@	1 00
Manna	₱ lb	90	@	1 00	Damar	gal	1 80	@	1 85
Manna SF	₱ lb	95	@	97	Ven Red	₱ lb	2½	@	4
Morph. sul	₱ oz	2 40	@	2 60					
Nut Vo.	₱ lb	1 35	@	1 44					

General Merchandise.

ALES—The demand is sluggish and the market very dull at easy prices as follows: X ₱ 00 per barrel; XX ₱ 00 per

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV. } Room 23, First National Bank, } PITTSBURGH, PA., January 6, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.151	29	81	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M..	30.243	33	60	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M..	30.429	31	81	N.W.	Gentle	Cloudy

Mean barometer...30.344 Highest thermom....59
Mean thermom.... 35.5 Lowest thermom....13
Rainfall..... .30

The Pittsburgh Female College will reopen January 3. Charges reduced. Room for only six more boarders. Apply to Rev. I. C. Pershing, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Hunter
Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWf

Sportsmen's Club of Western Pennsylvania.

The regular monthly meeting of this club will be held at the room this Friday, January 7, at 8 P. M., at which time nominations for officers for the ensuing year will be made. Election for said officers will be held at the annual meeting, Tuesday, January 11, at 8 P. M. A full attendance is requested at both meetings, as no further notice will be given.

Democratic Council Caucus.

Pursuant to a call published in the *Post*, a number of the Democratic members of City Councils met in the common council chamber yesterday afternoon to take action as to the election of city officials. All of the forty were not present but an organization was effected by calling Mr. James Kerr of the Twenty-eighth ward to the chair. After some discussion it was decided to adjourn until Saturday evening next.

Stocks for Sale
this evening at half-past seven o'clock, at Thomas F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:
10 shares Masonic Deposit Bank.
30 shares Iron and Glass Bank.
10 shares Fifth Avenue Bank.
85 shares Safety Deposit Bank and Trust Company.
60 shares Castle Shannon Railroad.
100 shares Columbia Oil Company.
100 shares Citizens' Insurance Company.
6 shares Exchange Bank.
THOMAS F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Death of a Well Known Bank Official

We regret to report the death of Mr. Jas. W. Davitt, well known as the cashier of the Central Bank. The sad event took place yesterday morning at his residence on Wylie street, and although the community generally will be surprised, his immediate friends had feared the result for some days past. Mr. Davitt had been in ill health for a long time, but only for a few weeks past was he confined to his bed. Deceased was brought up in the banking business, having been for a number of years with the firm of Kramer & Rham, and during the latter existence of that firm was their chief clerk. On the establishment of the Central Bank Mr. Davitt became the cashier and he held that position until his death. Mr. D. was a warm hearted, generous man, and had hosts of friends who will hear with regret of his demise. He was 43 years of age, and leaves a young wife to mourn his loss.

The Week of Prayer.

Services are being held each evening this week in nearly all the churches of Pittsburgh, and the attendence is more general than in any previous year. The subject last evening was: *Prayer for Rulers, Magistrates and Statesmen*; for soldiers and sailors; for national institutions; for philanthropic and charitable societies; for prisoners and captives and for the persecuted and oppressed.

At the First United Presbyterian church, last evening, after the reading of selections from the Bible and prayer "for rulers, magistrates and statesmen," Rev. Dr. W. J. Reid urged as a special reason for prayers for these classes, the fact that they rarely ask for prayers; many do not even want prayer made for them. They seem to imagine that statecraft is above and beyond the province of Christian thought; they think that when they come to that source of all wisdom, the Mercy Seat, the fountain of favor from God the ruler of all things, they are relieved from being bound to pray for them. Prayer for them was often the only way in which Christians could reach them. By prayer the Christian could guide the ruler and guide the universe to hold the ruler's hand and prevent him from doing evil and lead him into the path of right. The prayer of faith might also lead the leading men of the nation into foreign war, as well as secure peace and quiet at home. From the lowest to the highest, all are interested in securing the due overruling and guiding providence of God.

Christians should also pray and work for the election to places of honor and trust only men who reverence God. They should then pray for them that they may be so strong in God's grace as not to fail in the time of trial. There are Christian men in public life, but they need the reinforcement of Christian sympathy and prayer to sustain them. And while the Christian people of America have the power of electing to office men of honor and integrity, if they fail to use their opportunity and allow wicked men to attain power, they must not expect God to interpose his authority; but rather expect to bear the punishment for their failure in plain duty. Christian men should no longer tolerate the idea that religion has no right to an interest in politics, but must keep them separate, that politics that will not mix with religion must be of the wrong kind. They must leaven the politics of the Republic with religion if they ever expect the dawning of a brighter day upon the political horizon.

Mr. Collins, in discussing the subject of the evening's prayers, urged that the popular sentiment that God's authority is not to be recognized either in the Constitution or the laws, and that the Word of God is to be banished from the public schools, must be earnestly protested against.

The spirit of hatred for God and rebellion against Him is coming in like a flood, and His people should pray that His spirit may lift up a standard against it. They must also pray and work for rulers who will regard His favor and honor Him if they expect His blessing. God's word says more of the character of civil rulers than of ecclesiastical, and teaches that on them much of a nation's happiness and prosperity depends. In this land, with the power to elect for rulers such as honor God, Christians must not expect to be considered guiltless if they raise to high places men who do not honor their places by honoring Him.

CHEMICAL PHYSICS.

Concluding Lecture by Prof. During.

A fair audience assembled in the hall of the High school building last evening, the occasion of the second lecture by Prof. L. H. During on "The Foundation Stones of Chemical Physics." After a brief *resume* of the preceding lecture, Prof. During showed, somewhat more minutely, the characteristic properties of the three forms of matter, the solid, the liquid and the gaseous. In the solid, cohesion is very powerful, as is evidenced by the immense amount of force required to rend bars of iron or even wires of small diameter. In the liquid, cohesion and repulsion are both present and in nearly equal amount, but cohesion is somewhat the stronger; while in the gaseous form, repulsion is very strong and cohesion wanting. This being true, that a *volume* of a gas is determined by the pressure or by the containing walls. The volume is also dependent upon the temperature.

All gases are affected in exactly the same manner by heat and pressure, hence follows the exceedingly important law of Ampere, "That the temperature and pressure being the same, *equal volumes* of all gases contain the *same number of molecules.*"

This is a law of very great importance in chemical physics. Indeed, it bears almost as important a relation to this science as the great law of gravitation does to that of astronomy.

The speaker next showed how molecules are weighed, and remarked that we now know, with almost absolute certainty, the relative weight of the molecules of various kinds, and that, although the molecule be a discovery of very recent period, yet our ideas of it are rapidly assuming a very definite form, for they have been weighed, have been found to be in motion and their velocities computed, their size has been approximately determined, and we feel safe in thinking of them as wonderfully small and yet armed with forces almost infinite in their intensity.

Next the phenomena attending change from one form of matter to another were presented, and it was shown that all changes from a solid form toward a gaseous, consumes heat or transforms heat into repulsion, while change in the opposite direction liberates heat or transforms repulsion into ordinary heat.

Some time was spent upon the subject of crystalization and projections of various kinds of crystals were thrown upon the screen. Thus far the molecule has been treated as a unit, but even the molecule can be broken into smaller particles, termed atoms.

Here chemistry and physics part company, and the chemist studies the changes which take place in the structure and composition of the molecule. Two prominent methods of chemical investigation were illustrated, the analytical and the systematical.

Throughout, the various points were illustrated by experiments and diagrams, many of them wholly unique. The lecture was very interesting and was, of course, listened to most attentively.

The next lecture of the course will by Prof. B. C. Jillson, Principal, on "The Voice and the Ear," 13th inst.

DOUBLE EXECUTION.

Murray and Myers Hanged by the Sheriff —Myers Dies With Words of Prayer on His Lips—Murray a Disbeliever to the Last—Details of the Hanging, etc., etc.

About noon yesterday the sentence of the law in the case of William Murray and Frederick Myers, the murderers of Gotthardt Wahl, was duly carried out. At an early hour yesterday morning the large number of people usually around on such occasions was congregated in the streets and on the sidewalks in the vicinity of the Court House and jail. The weather was the most disagreeable that we have had this winter, the morning opening with rain and sleet and snow and the temperature almost down to the freezing point. The snow continued to fall copiously until about half-past eleven o'clock, and at twelve, the hour fixed for the execution, the jail yard in which the scaffold was erected was covered with "slush," which rendered the situation anything but comfortable to spectators.

HOW THE CRIMINALS PASSED THE NIGHT.

Jail Warden Smith said both Murray and Myers slept soundly during the night, the former retiring about one o'clock yesterday morning and rising shortly after seven, and Myers going to bed at eleven and getting up at six. During the morning, while waiting the dreadful announcement of the Sheriff to prepare for the march to the scaffold, Murray employed his time in conversation with his guard and those who were permitted to visit him, steadily refusing, however, to talk on the subject of religion. Meyers, on the other hand, was constant and earnest in his devotions. Father Beck, his spiritual adviser, was with him all morning, and did not leave him until the last sad act of the tragedy was ended.

DISPOSITION OF THE BODIES.

About nine o'clock in the morning the Sheriff visited the criminals in their respective cells. He asked Murray if he had any request to make as to the disposition of his body. Murray replied that he would give it to him (the Sheriff) and he could do as he pleased with it. In answer to a question, the Sheriff replied that he had received application for it for medical men of the Anatomical Society of Allegheny county, and a society of medical men of the South Side. Myers requested that his body should be delivered to Father Beck for interment in a Catholic Cemetery.

MURRAY PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE.

Father Beck visited Murray about ten o'clock and made another effort to bring him to a realizing sense of his awful position. He asked him if he was not sorry for what he had done, and if he was prepared to ask God's pardon for his crime. "No," responded Murray, "for I did not do anything." He again protested his innocence, and said "Myers was a fool." He characterized his hanging as murder, and said the Sheriff would be committing murder when he executed him.

PREPARING THE SCAFFOLD.

In consequence of the rain and snow which prevailed throughout the forenoon, the preparation of the scaffold for its work of death was postponed until nearly twelve o'clock, at which time, the rain having ceased, mechanics busied themselves in order to have every thing in readiness. The ropes extending from the trigger and the supporting post of the trap doors to the heavy log which was to spring the trap were soon placed in position, and the inquiries at the same time affixed the noosed ropes to the cross-beam. This work only occupied a few minutes, and was fully completed a short time before the hour of twelve.

THE PROCESSION TO THE SCAFFOLD.

At 12:05 P. M. it was announced by a signal from a window of the Criminal Court room that the procession was passing through that apartment, its route from the jail to the scaffold lying that way, as announced yesterday. In another room the criminals, with their guards and Myers' spiritual adviser, appeared in the jail yard. Sheriff Fife led the way, followed by Myers and Father Beck, and Murray with a deputy at his side. They ascended the steps leading to the scaffold in the order mentioned.

ON THE "DEAD-FALL."

As the criminals took their positions on the trap doors Murray made an apparently careful examination of scaffold, ropes, cross-beam—in short, every part of the death-dealing instrument—betraying the while not the slightest emotion. After a glance at his companion, as if to assure himself that he was still a participator in his journey, and seeing him standing on the same fatal trap-doors, he appeared satisfied and made no further sign. Myers held in his hand a prayer book, and was engaged in prayer, seeming not to heed the surroundings. The following questions were asked him by the Sheriff, and answered in a firmand distinct voice:

Rev. Beck—I ask you before God and this presence if you are guilty of murder?

Prisoner—(In a firm voice) I am not.

Father Beck—Are you guilty of robbery in connection with this case?

Prisoner—I am guilty of robbery.

Rev. Beck—Do you forgive your enemies and hope for forgiveness hereafter?

Prisoner—I do; I have nothing more to say than I have already said through the papers, and I return my thanks for what has been done for me.

The Sheriff then asked Murray if he wished to say anything, and he replied: "I have nothing to say."

Sheriff Fife and one of his deputies adjusted the nooses about the necks of the murderers, the white caps were drawn over their heads and faces, and after shaking hands with both Murray and Myers, the Sheriff descended the steps and placed his foot on the trigger. In another moment the trap fell and the two murderers were dying.

The drop was sprung at ten minutes after twelve. Drs. McKelvey, Fife, Snively and Wilson, who acted as physicians for the two men, made the following report: In the case of Meyers, at the time of leaving his cell, his pulse was 136 a minute. A half minute after the drop fell it was 140, with a slight tremor in the pulsation; two and a half minutes after the pulse was irregular; three minutes afterward it was forty-five beats to the minute; three and a half minutes after it was forty-two beats to the minute; three and three-quarter minutes after it was sixty-eight beats; four minutes it was eighty-four; four and one-half, the same; at four and three-quarter minutes after it ceased. The heart's action ceased at six minutes after: respiration ceased at nine minutes after, and eighteen minutes after the drop fell the body was taken down. After the drop fell, Myers had very violent muscular action for, perhaps, two minutes. Murray had none. Myers' neck was dislocated.

When Murray left the cell his pulse was 130; at ten and a half minutes after twelve it was 100; at eleven and a half minutes, 102; at twelve and three-quarters after, a half minutes 96, and irregular; at fourteen and a half minutes, 128, being irregular and feeble; at fifteen minutes, 142, irregular and feeble; at fifteen and a half, two and very feeble; at sixteen minutes, 162, and very feeble; at sixteen and a half minutes, seventy-eight, and very feeble; at seventeen and a half minutes, fifty-four, and irregular; at eighteen minutes, no pulse; at eighteen and a half minutes, seventy-two, and irregular; at nineteen minutes, no pulse; at nineteen and a half minutes, a few irregular beats; at twenty minutes, pulse ceased entirely. Murray's neck was not broken.

THE BODIES.

Myers' body will be taken this morning to a German Catholic church in Allegheny, and will be interred to-day. The body of Murray was taken to Mr. Devore's warerooms. It will probably be given to a medical society in this city for dissection.

MYERS MAKES A WILL.

Myers left the following last will and testament:

I, Frederic Myers, being informed by the Sheriff, Mr. Fife, that I could have a decent burial according to the rites of my holy church, (Roman Catholic) if I desire, bequeath hereby, my body to the pastor of St. Philomena church, Rev. Father Behm Beck, so that he may have the full right to dispose of it, and I hope that nobody will interfere in denying or refusing me this last consolation. If this should be published in the daily papers, I would, at the same time, speak of all those that sympathize with me, and believe in the power of prayer, to say some little prayer for me, either before or after my death. I am not afraid of death, nor lastly to meet my God as the record of letters lately published, but the prayers of many will appease the justice of God sooner than my own. I thank, once more, all those who have been kind and charitable to me. FRED. MYERS.

Pittsburgh Jail, January 6, 1876.

THE LARGE CROWD PRESENT.

The execution yesterday was witnessed by more people than have ever before been present at the execution in this county since the passage of the law requiring the execution of criminals within an inclosure. It is estimated that five hundred persons were present.

Fire in the Nineteenth Ward.

Shortly after twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was turned in from station 217, corner of Penn avenue and Rebecca street. It was occasioned by the discovery of fire in a double frame house off Penn avenue, in the Nineteenth ward. The fire caught from a defective flue and burned a portion of the rafters and roof of the building. The want of speedy access to water allowed the flames to get somewhat ahead of the firemen. The building stood back in a field, and it required a line of two thousand feet to reach the nearest plug. The loss will be about $300. The occupants and owners of the building are John Rines and John Suckfold.

Street Commissioner.

John G. Connor, South Side, Sixth district, is a candidate for Street Commissioner, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Republican convention. Mr. Connor is a resident of the South Side, and therefore is a well known citizen of that community, and is a person well qualified to fill the position, for which his many friends desire.

BY TELEGRAPH.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was referred the resolution of Mr. Edmunds in regard to the election of President *pro tempore* of the Senate, made a report, which was ordered to be printed and lie upon the table.

Mr. COOPER said that, as a member of the committee, he was unwilling to let the report go out without placing on the record his dissent from certain portions.

Mr. MERRIMON said he also dissented from so much of the report as favored the power of the Senate to remove the President *pro tempore* of the Senate at will.

The committee agreed, by a vote of five against two, that it is within the constitutional power of the Senate to elect a new President *pro tempore* at the present time, if a majority of Senators so desire. The committee make no recommendation, however, as to the advisability of exercising this power. The report is concurred in by Senators Morton, Wadleigh, Mitchell, Cameron, of Wisconsin, and McMillan, all Republicans. Senators Cooper and Merrimon, Democratic, dissent from its conclusions.

The morning business being disposed of, Mr. MORRILL called up the bill introduced by him yesterday to further provide for the redemption of legal tender United States notes, in accordance with existing law, and addressed the Senate.

Mr. MITCHELL presented the petition of A. B. Meacham, praying for compensation for injuries received in the Modoc Indian war, while acting as Chairman of the Peace Commission in treaty with the Modoc Indians, under a flag of truce. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, in the course of his argument, said he thought that by January 1, 1878, the difference between paper and gold would be much less than now, and that, as a forerunner of resumption, it would be well to provide that contracts after January, 1878, shall be upon a specie basis, unless otherwise specified. This would accustom our people to the coming change and bring specie into circulation. He denounced the project of redeeming greenbacks with an interconvertible 3.65 per cent. interest-bearing bond, declaring that the scheme was unsusceptible of any public or private advantage. He likened it to an offer on the part of the Government to take and keep all the horses thrown out of employment at the commencement of winter, promising to return them sleek and fat in the spring. He also scouted the proposition, often broached, that duties on foreign goods may be hereafter paid in paper. This would virtually repeal the law of 1862, containing the pledge of the country that such duties shall be paid in gold and set apart to pay the public debt. This is regarded by a few who are willing to do anything but work to strike the tariff, as well as by those who have wholly cut loose from coin, determined to sink or swim with paper money alone, and also by six or seven honest men who really feel that if we show how much we despise gold and how little we care for it at the Custom House, everybody will adopt the same opinion and gold will then at once fall so low in value that all who have it will be in haste to exchange it for paper. With much gravity they even claim this as the weightiest of financial and political arguments. By our flattering declaration that black is white, we are to make the silly bullionists, following the example of the crow in the fable, drop their pieces of gold like Æsop's fox, we are to stand ready to snatch it up. If these honest men are not mistaken, here is to be found a real resumption boomerang, which, though sent off in an opposite direction, is to whirl round and at last smite the rock from which will pour a flood of precious metals. I confess to an entire want of faith in the boomerang movement.

He ridiculed at considerable length the idea that we must not only keep and maintain the volume of the currency equal to the wants of trade, but that it must be a non-exportable currency, claiming that that very doctrine sent our bonds abroad. He also ridiculed the argument, frequently set up, that our currency must be for a currency largely inflated and below par, is to wait and let the country grow up to it. The philosopher who waited on the banks for the river to run by, was hardly of more profound or patient. The bank or paper circulation, with a population of 31,500,000, was $207,892,000. Assuming the standard of 1860 and of coin and currency to be equal to the fair requirements of financial health and stability, with a country no larger (unless made larger by the loss of blacks), we have such a deficiency currency that if we wait until the country grows up to it we must postpone specie resumption until our population rises to 105,000,000 at the present measurement of the wants of trade. It was a great delusion to suppose that contration would benefit the rich and fail heavily on the poor, while inflation would operate in an opposite direction. It would be much nearer the truth to say that the effect would be strictly the reverse.

He spoke at length against the injustice and bad policy of inflation, and reviewed the arguments of the inflationists, warmly praised the national banking system and said if the banks were only circulating a currency convertible at par, nearly all their defects would vanish. What we most needed, after specie resumption, to complete a remedy our financial condition, was more real and absolute capital. All the financial tinkering in the world would not supply it. Public and private expenditures are now too largely based upon inflation and so long as payments are made, in the cheapest substitute for money, nothing in return but cheap equivalent and cheap service can be obtained. No permanent restoration of industrial prosperity, no permanent employment of working men, no safety to working capital can be expected until the Government permits its own operation, the labor of our people and the business enterprise of the country, to based upon the solid foundations represented by gold and paper at par with gold; represented by restored peace and morality; in accordance with unbroken experience of the wise among nations; in harmony with the instincts of a high-spirited people, ashamed of the example of a government which has not only not redeem its notes with greenbacks, which had been made legal tender.

Mr. THURMAN said when the time came he would endeavor to show that both the Government and national banks could resume. Then the Senator from Vermont could ask that question.

Mr. MORRILL argued that by compelling national banks to leave a portion of their reserve coin, instead of legal tenders, would be no diversion of the security which depositors had.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Senator from Missouri [Bogy] had said the bill introduced by the Senator from Vermont did not provide for accumulating coin in the Treasury. He begged to call the attention of that Senator to the original act of January 14, 1875, which did provide for such accumulation. It was true that this act did not receive the votes of Senators belonging to the Democratic party, and he was forced to believe that it did not meet their approval. He then read from the act of January last, and said absolute power was given to the financial officer of the Government to take necessary steps to pay legal tender notes in coin. All surplus revenues from this time forth were to be applied to it.

Mr. BOGY—There are no surplus revenues.

Mr. EDMUNDS—That depends, Mr. President, upon how the revenues are collected in the Western States. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOGY—If you will appoint honest men from your party to go there, they will be properly collected. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. EDMUNDS—If we appoint honest men, we will be obliged to appoint them from our party. He was glad to state that the great body of the people of the State which the Senator [Bogy] in part represented, had performed their duty in bringing to justice those who violated the law there. The country, by the act of January last, had entered upon a path promise, to which all the revenues and credit of the Government were to be devoted, and he did not fear that so long as this Government continues in the hands of the real friends of specie resumption that promise would be disregarded.

Mr. BOGY argued that there were no surplus revenues now and that there would be none by 1876.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was sorry to hear that the Senator from Missouri had such statements. There was, even for the past year, which was one of the hardest in our history, a surplus revenue of from ten to fifteen million dollars, and there was to be a saving of probably fifty millions next year by the reduction of expenses.

Mr. BOGY said he had no doubt if the measure inaugurated by the Democratic House of Representatives should be passed by the Senate, there would be a surplus revenue, but he had no hope that such measures would be passed here.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired what these measures inaugurated in the House were.

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Mr. EATON said that in his judgment there was no surplus revenue. Figures might show so; men might write a surplus, but there was none. He would appreciate the paper dollar as a gold dollar. It was the duty of Congress to do so—not to legislate as partisans, but as Americans; not to put up one party and down another. He [Eaton] would be found at all times, without regard to parties, prepared to vote for such measures as would put up gold.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was very happy to hear the Senator from Connecticut make this declaration; for it was one of the first one of his party who had promised in resumption. If that Senator would bring in a bill looking to that end, it would be passed. He [Sherman], for one, would support the bill. He was sorry to hear of the Senators on that side had brought in such a bill before. The Democratic party had control since it had charge of the Government, had paid off more than any Government ever paid before. It was only the beginning of the present fiscal year that the surplus revenues for the year would be only nine million virtually repeal the law of 1862, containing the pledge of the country that such duties shall be paid in gold and set apart to pay the public debt. This is regarded by a few who are willing to strike the tariff, as well as by those who have wholly cut loose from coin, determined to sink or swim with paper money alone, and also by six or seven honest men who really feel that if we show how much we despise gold and how little we care for it at the Custom House, everybody will adopt the same opinion and gold will then at once fall so low in value that all who have it will be in haste to exchange it for paper. With much gravity they even claim this as the weightiest of financial and political arguments. By our flattering declaration that black is white, we are to make the silly bullionists, following the example of the crow in the fable, drop their pieces of gold like Æsop's fox, we are to stand ready to snatch it up. If these honest men are not mistaken, here is to be found a real resumption boomerang, which, though sent off in an opposite direction, is to whirl round and at last smite the rock from which will pour a flood of precious metals. I confess to an entire want of faith in the boomerang movement.

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Mr. SHERMAN said he was very happy to hear the Senator from Connecticut make this declaration; for it was one of the first one of his party who had promised in resumption. If that Senator would bring in a bill looking to that end, it would be passed. He [Sherman], for one, would support the bill. He was sorry to hear of the Senators on that side had brought in such a bill before. The Democratic party had control since it had charge of the Government, had paid off more than any Government ever paid before. It was only the beginning of the present fiscal year that the surplus revenues for the year would be only nine million virtually repeal the law of 1862, containing the pledge of the country that such duties shall be paid in gold and set apart to pay the public debt. This is regarded by a few who are willing to strike the tariff, as well as by those who have wholly cut loose from coin, determined to sink or swim with paper money alone, and also by six or seven honest men who really feel that if we show how much we despise gold and how little we care for it at the Custom House, everybody will adopt the same opinion and gold will then at once fall so low in value that all who have it will be in haste to exchange it for paper. With much gravity they even claim this as the weightiest of financial and political arguments. By our flattering declaration that black is white, we are to make the silly bullionists, following the example of the crow in the fable, drop their pieces of gold like Æsop's fox, we are to stand ready to snatch it up. If these honest men are not mistaken, here is to be found a real resumption boomerang, which, though sent off in an opposite direction, is to whirl round and at last smite the rock from which will pour a flood of precious metals. I confess to an entire want of faith in the boomerang movement.

He ridiculed at considerable length the idea that we must not only keep and maintain the volume of the currency equal to the wants of trade, but that it must be a non-exportable currency, claiming that that very doctrine sent our bonds abroad. He also ridiculed the argument, frequently set up, that our currency must be for a currency largely inflated and below par, is to wait and let the country grow up to it. The philosopher who waited on the banks for the river to run by, was hardly of more profound or patient. The bank or paper circulation, with a population of 31,500,000, was $207,892,000. Assuming the standard of 1860 and of coin and currency to be equal to the fair requirements of financial health and stability, with a country no larger (unless made larger by the loss of blacks), we have such a deficiency currency that if we wait until the country grows up to it we must postpone specie resumption until our population rises to 105,000,000 at the present measurement of the wants of trade. It was a great delusion to suppose that contration would benefit the rich and fail heavily on the poor, while inflation would operate in an opposite direction. It would be much nearer the truth to say that the effect would be strictly the reverse.

He spoke at length against the injustice and bad policy of inflation, and reviewed the arguments of the inflationists, warmly praised the national banking system and said if the banks were only circulating a currency convertible at par, nearly all their defects would vanish. What we most needed, after specie resumption, to complete a remedy our financial condition, was more real and absolute capital. All the financial tinkering in the world would not supply it. Public and private expenditures are now too largely based upon inflation and so long as payments are made, in the cheapest substitute for money, nothing in return but cheap equivalent and cheap service can be obtained. No permanent restoration of industrial prosperity, no permanent employment of working men, no safety to working capital can be expected until the Government permits its own operation, the labor of our people and the business enterprise of the country, to based upon the solid foundations represented by gold and paper at par with gold; represented by restored peace and morality; in accordance with unbroken experience of the wise among nations; in harmony with the instincts of a high-spirited people, ashamed of the example of a government which has not only not redeem its notes with greenbacks, which had been made legal tender.

Mr. THURMAN said when the time came he would endeavor to show that both the Government and national banks could resume. Then the Senator from Vermont could ask that question.

Mr. MORRILL argued that by compelling national banks to leave a portion of their reserve coin, instead of legal tenders, would be no diversion of the security which depositors had.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Senator from Missouri [Bogy] had said the bill introduced by the Senator from Vermont did not provide for accumulating coin in the Treasury. He begged to call the attention of that Senator to the original act of January 14, 1875, which did provide for such accumulation. It was true that this act did not receive the votes of Senators belonging to the Democratic party, and he was forced to believe that it did not meet their approval. He then read from the act of January last, and said absolute power was given to the financial officer of the Government to take necessary steps to pay legal tender notes in coin. All surplus revenues from this time forth were to be applied to it.

Mr. BOGY—There are no surplus revenues.

Mr. EDMUNDS—That depends, Mr. President, upon how the revenues are collected in the Western States. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOGY—If you will appoint honest men from your party to go there, they will be properly collected. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. EDMUNDS—If we appoint honest men, we will be obliged to appoint them from our party. He was glad to state that the great body of the people of the State which the Senator [Bogy] in part represented, had performed their duty in bringing to justice those who violated the law there. The country, by the act of January last, had entered upon a path promise, to which all the revenues and credit of the Government were to be devoted, and he did not fear that so long as this Government continues in the hands of the real friends of specie resumption that promise would be disregarded.

Mr. BOGY argued that there were no surplus revenues now and that there would be none by 1876.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was sorry to hear that the Senator from Missouri had such statements. There was, even for the past year, which was one of the hardest in our history, a surplus revenue of from ten to fifteen million dollars, and there was to be a saving of probably fifty millions next year by the reduction of expenses.

Mr. BOGY said he had no doubt if the measure inaugurated by the Democratic House of Representatives should be passed by the Senate, there would be a surplus revenue, but he had no hope that such measures would be passed here.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired what these measures inaugurated in the House were.

Mr. BOGY said at the proper time he would take great pleasure in informing his friend [Edmunds] of them and, knowing the latter's impulses, he hoped that he [Edmunds] would be an exception to his party and vote for some of them. [Laughter.]

Mr. EATON said that in his judgment there was no surplus revenue. Figures might show so; men might write a surplus, but there was none. He would appreciate the paper dollar as a gold dollar. It was the duty of Congress to do so—not to legislate as partisans, but as Americans; not to put up one party and down another. He [Eaton] would be found at all times, without regard to parties, prepared to vote for such measures as would put up gold.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was very happy to hear the Senator from Connecticut make this declaration; for it was one of the first one of his party who had promised in resumption. If that Senator would bring in a bill looking to that end, it would be passed. He [Sherman], for one, would support the bill. He was sorry to hear of the Senators on that side had brought in such a bill before. The Democratic party had control since it had charge of the Government, had paid off more than any Government ever paid before. It was only the beginning of the present fiscal year that the surplus revenues for the year would be only nine million virtually repeal the law of 1862, containing the pledge of the country that such duties shall be paid in gold and set apart to pay the public debt had been reduced nearly nine million dollars and the current month's revenue were yet to come. He had no doubt now that we would have a surplus of twenty or thirty million dollars for the present fiscal year. If Senators would all join in practical economy, there would be a surplus even of forty millions of dollars during the next fiscal year. Senators ought to take a hopeful view of things in this Centennial year of our great country.

Mr. EDMUNDS said this question of finance was a party question, and it would be a party question, like every other great question which divided opinions in this country or any other.

Mr. THURMAN said if the Senator meant that the bill of last January was a party bill, he quite agreed with him. That bill never saw the light in this body until it was brought forth from a caucus and passed without a single word of discussion on the part of the majority. It was a bill which, from the side of the Chamber never saw until the day it was taken up, and in which went to the other House where the same question was considered and it was passed without discussion by a party majority. It was a caucus compromise of conflicting opinions. It was a party measure, and it did not become a Senator from Vermont to say that the thing was voted against by every Democrat. He [Thurman] ventured to say that the men who voted against it were as warm friends to specie resumption as the Senator from Vermont or any of his friends on that side of the Chamber. It would not do for the Senator from Vermont to say that because Democrats would not vote for a bill upon which a Republican caucus might agree upon, that they were not in favor of a sound currency. There was no greater proof of the correctness of such legislation than was proved by the history of the practical workings of the bill. His friend from Vermont [Edmunds] saw fit to taunt Democrats with not voting for the bill. He was in favor of a currency largely inflated and below par, is to wait and let the country grow up to it. The philosopher who waited on the banks for the river to run by, was hardly of more profound or patient. The bank or paper circulation, with a population of 31,500,000, was $207,892,000. Assuming the standard of 1860 and of coin and currency to be equal to the fair requirements of financial health and stability, with a country no larger (unless made larger by the loss of blacks), we have such a deficiency currency that if we wait until the country grows up to it we must postpone specie resumption until our population rises to 105,000,000 at the present measurement of the wants of trade. It was a great delusion to suppose that contration would benefit the rich and fail heavily on the poor, while inflation would operate in an opposite direction. It would be much nearer the truth to say that the effect would be strictly the reverse.

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